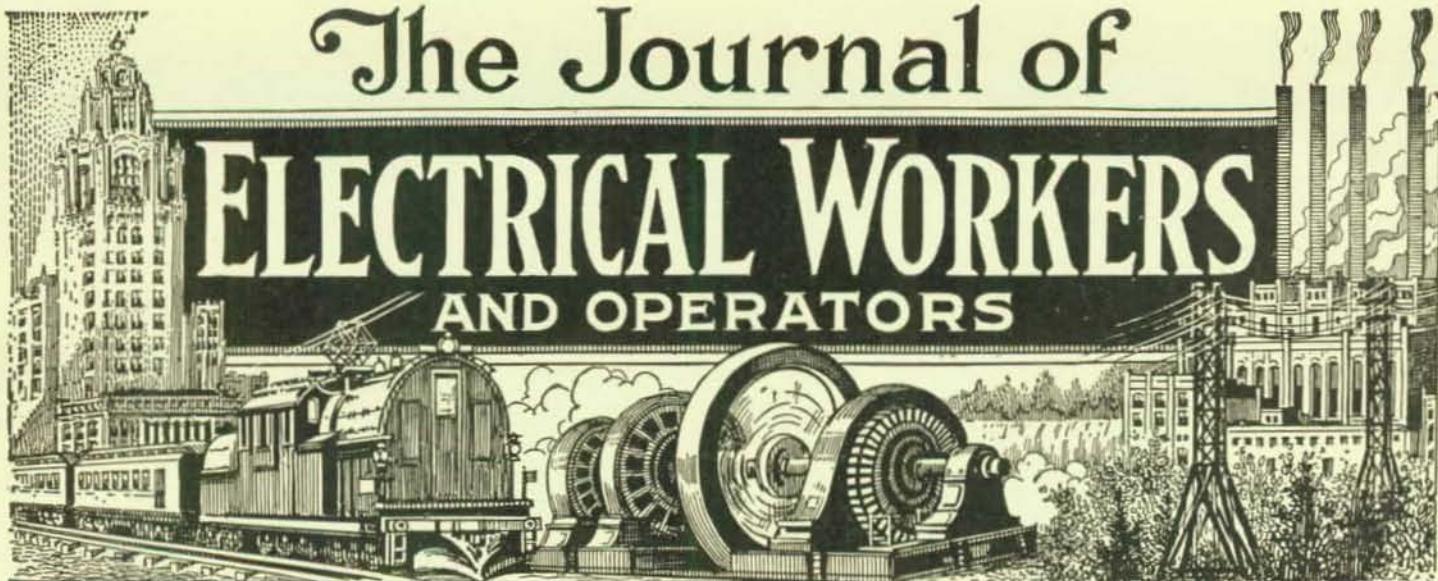


The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS



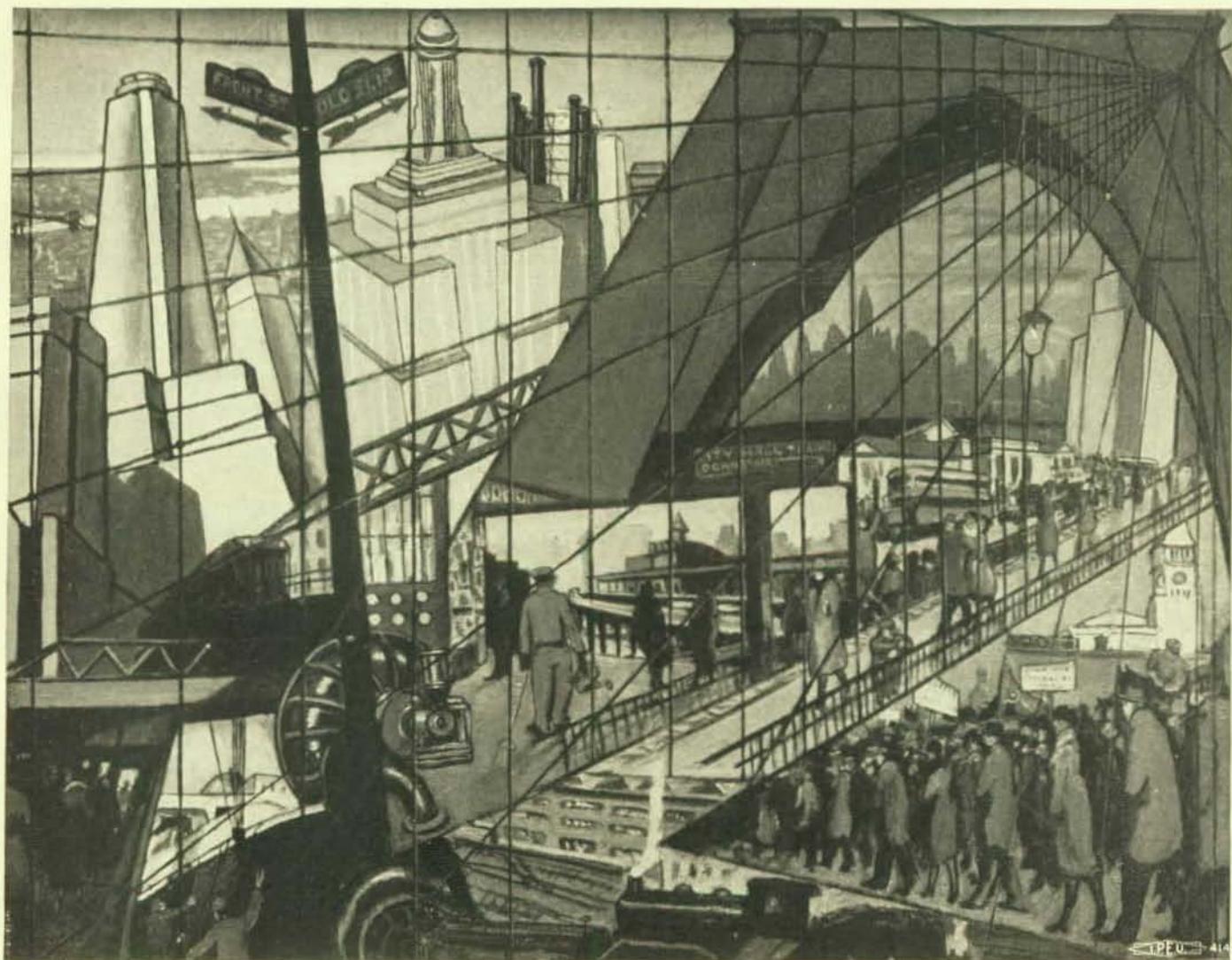
RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1934

NO. 7

•AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. ROOSEVELT•



Courtesy PWAP

FERMENT

“New Deal” Tests of the Importance of Life Insurance



THE RULE

President Roosevelt, the chief exponent of the New Deal, has made various statements with regard to life insurance, two of which follow:

“To carry adequate life insurance is a moral obligation incumbent upon the great majority of citizens.”

“Life insurance should be considered not as an expense but as savings. It should be the first factor in any program of investment. It should be the last to be let go. In hard times, it is especially important, and we should make every effort to keep our old life insurance in force.”

THE MEANS

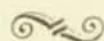
New jobs and wages furnish the means for new insurance and for continuing the old policies. Even if they have been used for loans, it is considered “better business” to repay and reinstate than to drop old policies for new ones.

THE RESULT

So, with the rule of the President to follow, and easier money with which to make this investment, the life insurance companies find new business coming in in greater volume than for some time.

ARE YOU FOLLOWING THE ADVICE OF YOUR PRESIDENT?

Union Cooperative issues life insurance, endowment insurance, annuities, and similar protection, suitable for you, your wife, your children, and your friends.



Union Cooperative Insurance Association

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**

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Magazine Chat

A letter from the editor of the *Brewery Worker* brings up again the question of proper practices among labor editors. The *Brewery Worker* ran an editorial based upon an editorial in the *Electrical Workers Journal*. This editorial was reprinted in another magazine without due credit. The editor of the *Electrical Workers Journal* did not see the editorial in the *Brewery Worker* but did see the reproduced editorial in the other magazine and republished it in the *Electrical Workers Journal*.

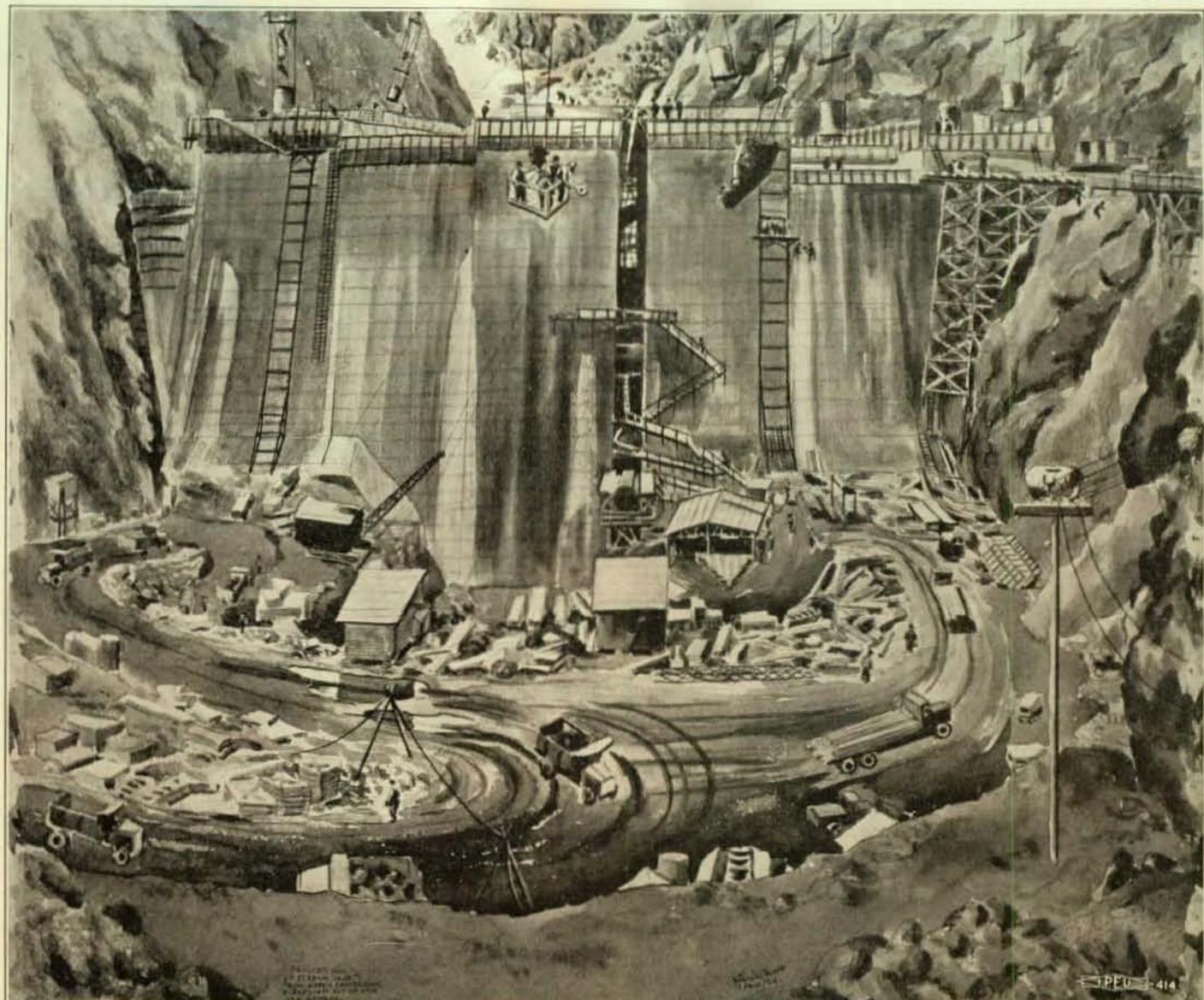
To be sure no special harm was done to the labor movement here because of misplaced credit, yet it always seems to us that sound practices in the labor movement should dictate that credit be given where credit is due. Labor should try to recognize merit fairly. A habit of labor editors of lifting material without reference to source should be discouraged.

C. A. Bennett, a veteran member of this organization, writes that he passes his *Journal* every month to a doctor, who in turn, turns it over to a lawyer, who in turn, turns it over to a merchant, who in turn, turns it over to a minister of the Gospel.

T. G. Huffman, of Local Union No. 9, Chicago, in a special letter to the *Journal* comments on Magazine Chat of June and states that we are unwise in giving capital as sure a place in economics as labor. Mr. Huffman said we should stop comparing a man to a dollar.

A vital influence of the *Journal* is again demonstrated this month by blanket calls for the *Journal* by varying groups. Among them one of the largest trade associations in the United States.

The cover this month is "Chicago Interior," by T. Theodore Johnson, one of the interesting series of industrial pictures performed under the Public Works Art Project.



THIS PAINTING DOES BETTER THAN PHOTOGRAPHY TO DEPICT THE IMMENSITY OF THE BOULDER DAM PROJECT.
A PWAP work by Stanley Wood.





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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VOL. XXXIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1934

NO. 7

New Ferment Calls for New Adjustments

JULY marks the first anniversary of the institution of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It became a law on June 16, 1933. This first full year of the application of the control theory of political economy brings a new phase of national development attended by a ferment of new ideas, a deeper cynicism in regard to the present state of private capitalism and dramatic events including major strike movements and severe conflicts between capital and labor.

Everywhere throughout the United States, there is evidence that the first year of NRA is over, that new developments are likely to call for new major adjustments. It seems wise therefore to look behind screeching newspaper headlines and the daily evidence of industrial warfare to the facts and figures and ideas which really measure the ongoing life of the nation and world in respect to change—social formation—which of course are the real forces producing the dramatic events.

I.

World Summary in Order

Mr. Harold Butler, director of the International Labour Office at Geneva, has just made public his report to the International Labour Conference for 1934. This report rests upon adequate investigation by the heavily equipped research forces of the International Labour Office and deals frankly with the attempts in the western world to control the course of economic and industrial events. One of the striking conclusions reached by Director Butler is that wage reductions are entirely inadequate as a solution for unemployment. He points to England as an example of a nation that has been forced to keep wage rates more or less stable due to the powerful labor organizations there, and he shows that employment has declined only 10 per cent while employment has declined a much greater degree in the United States and Germany where wage rates fell much more rapidly:

"The reliance on wage reductions as the sovereign remedy for unemployment has certainly been rudely shaken by the experience of the present depression. Though it is never possible to isolate the wages factor from the many other factors which influence the flow of business, there is evidence to show that wage-cutting, so far from being a stimulant to employment, may possibly have

America—and the world—enters summer of 1934 with turbulent conflicts in prospect. Pessimistic sentiment of 1934 contrasted with optimism of last year. Economic machine still creaks in all its joints.

worked in the opposite sense. In the United States, Great Britain and Germany wage rates fell to some extent, employment fell still more and payrolls fell most of all. But apart from this general similarity the course of events was very different. In the United States wage rates were forced down some 20 per cent, and employment declined a full 40 per cent. In Germany wage rates were likewise reduced 20 per cent and the decline in employment amounted to over 30 per cent. In Great Britain, on the contrary, wage rates were maintained at a much higher point than in the United States or Germany, owing perhaps to the strength of the trade unions, coupled with relatively high rates of benefit for the unemployed. Instead of unemployment being thereby aggravated, however, the number of workers employed in 1929 declined by less than 10 per cent during the crisis—a much smaller proportion than in Germany or the United States, where wage rates had fallen heavily.

"In the United States and Germany, where pay-rolls fell heavily, the money volume of retail sales likewise fell heavily. In Great Britain, where pay-rolls fell to a relatively moderate extent, the money volume of retail sales was sustained.

"On the whole, the wage experience of the last year seems definitely to have emphasized the paramount importance of the income of the wage earner in the structure of consumption. Where it has been seriously depleted by drastic wage cutting, aggravated unemployment and crippled production seem to have been its usual accompaniments. This finding is only a further confirmation of the view which is now gaining ground generally that the key to the crisis is to be found not in over-production but in under consumption.

* * * "In fact, the wages factor is now being realized as one of the

essential elements in the problem of consumption, which in its turn is being recognized as the central problem to be solved before stability of business and security of employment can be ensured. The problem of production has indeed been abundantly solved. It is now generally agreed that the present depression is the offspring, not of scarcity, but of wealth in quantities which are at present beyond our powers of assimilation. Hence the efforts which are being made to curtail production both in agriculture and industry by restrictive agreements, by cartels, national and international, by prohibiting the erection of new plants and machinery and by other similar measures designed to rescue the world from its acute attack of indigestion."

Mr. Butler points out further that the chief industrial nations of the world have apparently abandoned the whole theory that business will run itself.

"The fact that four of the world's chief industrial States, containing some 400 million people and responsible for 64 per cent of the world's industrial production, have already abjured to a considerable extent the principles which have hitherto primarily guided the economic policy of all countries, seems to imply that the way to recovery cannot lie straight back along the familiar tracks. This is not the place to enquire whether that is a matter for rejoicing or misgiving. It would, however, be foolish to ignore it as a fact or to remain blind to the momentous consequences, both social and economic, which may be expected to ensue from it. * * *

"Reliance on the old-time processes of automatic readjustment has been abandoned in so many countries in favor of drastic and conscious interference with the operation of economic forces that the pendulum cannot be expected just to swing back of its own momentum."

He warns that the world is not out of the doldrums as yet, and he suggests that as far as facts go the way out does not appear to be cutting down production but increasing the machinery of distribution and the volume of consumption.

He regrets the growing spirit of nationalism which appears everywhere, and believes there must be greater international co-operation.

"Permanent remedy seems clearly to

lie not in cutting down production to the level of present consumption, but in expanding the volume of consumption to absorb what agriculture can so easily produce. In other words, the real problem is to utilize instead of to destroy the abundant wealth which agriculture can furnish and against which industry is equipped to exchange an equally abundant production of articles needed to enhance the farmer's efficiency and standard of life. No purely national action can suffice to achieve this redistribution of the world's riches. It can only be effected by a thorough readjustment of the exchanges of goods between nations, failing which the great expansion of wealth that lies within the grasp of the present generation will result in a general decline in the standard of living—a sufficiently ironical and paradoxical conclusion."

II.

The President's New Plan

President Roosevelt has moved to meet the changing sentiment in the United States. In a message to Congress, the last for this year, received with acclaim, he declared:

"Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women and children of the nation first. This security for the individual and for the family concerns itself primarily with three factors. People want decent homes to live in; they want to locate them where they can engage in productive work; and they want some safeguard against misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours."

His proposal to meet these needs includes:

1. Social insurance against unemployment and old age, national in scope;
2. Modernization of existing homes and the building of new homes;
3. Wiser use of the nation's land and water resources by people who cannot make a living at their present positions, the abandonment of sub-marginal lands and the rehabilitation of thousands of American families on a permanent basis.

At the same time Governor Lehman, friend of President Roosevelt in New York, spoke movingly about housing needs at a public housing conference in New York, and asked that all cities of the state be re-planned in order to decentralize industry and spread population on a more even basis. He assailed slums as a menace.

III.

British Economist Visits United States

John M. Keynes, a New Deal economist with a world reputation, has viewed the New Deal at work in America at first hand. Mr. Keynes has been an advocate of policies, many of which are now being tried out in the United States, namely public works as a stabilizing force and managed currency.

After his visit to Washington, Mr. Keynes said:

"But, of all the experiments to evolve a new order, it is the experiment of young America which most attracts my own deepest sympathy. For they are occupied with the task of trying to make the economic order work tolerably well, while preserving freedom of individual initiative and liberty of thought and criticism.

"The older generation of living Americans accomplished the great task of solving the technical problem of how to produce economic goods on a scale adequate to human needs. It is the task of the younger generation to bring to actual realization the potential blessings of having solved the technical side of the problem of poverty. The central control which the latter requires involves an essentially changed method and outlook. The minds and energies which have found their fulfillment in the achievements of American business are not likely to be equally well adapted to the further task. That must be, as it should be, the fulfillment of the next generation."

"The new men will often appear to be at war with the ideas and convictions of their seniors. This cannot be helped. But I hope that these seniors will look as sympathetically as they can at a sincere attempt—I cannot view it otherwise—to complete, and not to destroy, what they themselves have created."

IV.

Technological Menace Still Looms

The problem of harnessing the machine, of putting all men back to work, and balancing production with consumption, are technological problems that are not being faced adequately, say those engineers who are now associated in the organization known as the "Continental Committee of Technocracy". There is little doubt that technological unemployment has advanced progressively during the depression and that if production could be brought to the same pitch of capacity in 1934 as in 1929, there would be still from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 men unemployed. Harold Loeb, one of the leaders in the Continental Committee on Technocracy, writes on the stupidity of poverty. He says:

"Back in the early '20's Hoover's Committee on Industrial Waste estimated that production could be doubled. But he was looking at production from the point of view of waste, of duplicated effort, and not from the point of view of full-time unrestricted operation. Stuart Chase, in a recent article in the "Survey Graphic", estimated production could be tripled. His 'bottle neck' was transportation. Such a limiting factor applies to commodities only in respect to their weight and volume. It has little bearing on the standard of living. Quality becomes important as purchasing power rises, and better quality does not increase bulk. Also the consumption of some of our bulkiest commodities, such as foodstuffs, would not increase much no matter what heights income attained.

Transportation facilities would not limit the standard of life, though lack of transport might delay the desired consummation. A. A. Berle recently stated in the New York Times that if production were freed, everyone could have in goods and services the equivalent of what \$5,000 a year now buys. This would indicate a national income of \$615,000,000,000. Last year our income was under \$40,000,000,000. His estimate means then, that production could be increased 15 times, and that a loss of goods to the amount of \$575,000,000,000 was the price paid last year for preserving our obsolete economic system. Various engineers have made even higher estimates.

"We believe Berle's figure is high for the first months and probably for the first year. However, there would seem to be no question but that such an income is feasible in a short time period and that poverty and destitution can be immediately eliminated. Today nothing stands in the way of the population enjoying this abundance, except the somewhat ridiculous fact that they cannot pay for it. Certainly goods and services do no one any good when they are not brought into existence, when they exist only potentially. And certainly neither the unemployed workers, nor the idle factories, fields and mines, nor our harassed industrialists, relish their leisure."

V.

National Inventory Reveals Gain-Loss

Though America has made gains during the past year it is far from being out of the woods as the index figures indicate:

Federal Reserve Board Indexes
Monthly average 1923 = 100

Year	Fac- tory Em- ployment	Factory Payrolls	Pro- duction	Indus-	Steel Ingot Pro- duction (% of Capacity)
				trial	
1929	101.1	107.7	119	89	
1930	87.8	87.4	96	63	
1931	74.4	66.0	81	38	
1932	62.5	45.3	64	19	
1933	66.2	47.5	77	34	
Jan., 1934	71.8	52.9	78	34	
Feb., 1934	74.7	59.2	81	43	
March, 1934	76.9	63.3	85	48	
April, 1934	—	—	85	54	

Year	Auto- mobile Production	Freight Car Loadings	Con- struction Contracts	Depart- ment Sales
			Awarded	Store
1929	119	106	116	111
1930	95	92	91	103
1931	80	75	64	92
1932	35	57	28	71
1933	48	58	27	67
Jan., 1934	58	64	49	69
Feb., 1934	73	64	45	71
March, 1934	—	66	—	77
April, 1934	—	—	—	76

Source: Survey of Current Business.

Note: The above indexes for factory employment, industrial production, automobile

production, freight-car loadings, construction contracts awarded and department store sales are all adjusted for seasonal variation.

According to the American Federation of Labor there were in March, 1933, 13,689,000 unemployed workers in the United States; in April, 1933, there were 13,256,000; in March, 1934, there were 10,877,000; in April, 1934, 10,616,000. We suggest the figures of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, a school operated in behalf of business executives. According to the Alexander Hamilton Institute there were in March, 1933, 17,169,000 unemployed; in April, 1933, 16,402,000; in March, 1934, there were 13,120,000; in April, 1934, 12,797,000.

On May 16 the Federal Relief Administration published figures to show that in March, 1934, 1,428,818 families were on federal relief, and in April, 1934, there were 1,975,273 families on relief, a gain of 38 per cent. The Federal Administration was spending in March, 1934, \$31,475,889 and in April, 1934, it was spending \$45,883,904, a gain of 46 per cent.

VI.

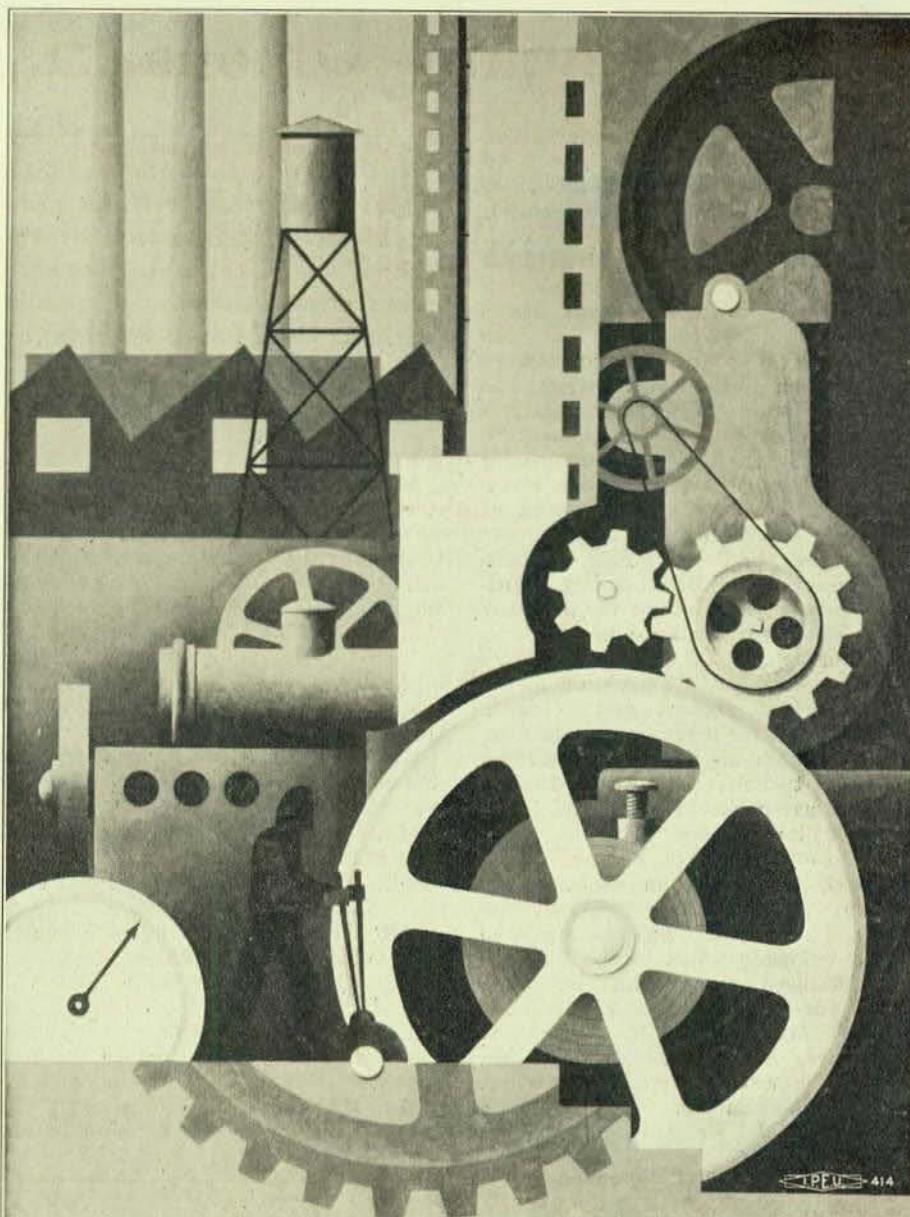
Sweden Points the Way

From time to time in these columns, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has pointed out the course of events in Sweden. In November, 1933, we republished from Harper's Magazine an article by Marquis W. Childs. We headed this article "Goal Set by Scandinavian Countries," and we pointed out that Sweden seems to have walked successfully the middle way between communism and capitalism. We listed four social instruments being utilized by the Swedish people:

1. Consumers' co-operatives protecting the consumer from predatory capitalism, few of which exist in America.
2. An impregnable labor movement.
3. A state conscious of its destiny and mission, unafraid to succor forgotten men, and strong enough to curb and supplement private capitalism.
4. A system of social education vigorous and continuous, vivid enough to win those enlightened capitalists to the program.

Now comes the New York Trust Company, conservative banking house, highly praising the success of the Swedish nation. The "Index," published by the New York Trust Company, states:

"In its long resistance to the effects of worldwide depression and in the recuperative powers it has already shown, Sweden has proved itself one of the most economically stable of European countries. Its industrial activity inevitably declined in the period from 1930 through July, 1932; its financial structure could not wholly escape the effect of abandonment of the gold standard and the shock of the Krueger collapse, and foreign trade has showed the natural decrease consequent upon the universal economic conditions of the past



INDUSTRY DONE IN THE ABSTRACT
PWAP work by Paul Klee

few years. Nevertheless, by the close of 1933, consistent improvement in both economic and financial conditions had brought to Sweden a high measure of recovery. The League of Nations' indices of industrial production at that time indicated that Sweden had more nearly attained normalcy than any other European country and stood far ahead of the United States in its economic gains.

"Sweden is a country rich in natural resources and with extensive water-power. Through their development and that of certain highly specialized industries, its people have established a well-integrated national economy which has, in turn, made possible a high standard of living. The well-being of Swedish farmers, constituting about one-half the population of approximately 6,000,000; the uniformly favorable living conditions in Swedish towns and cities; the high degree of literacy throughout the country, and the marked success of certain experiments in social planning and

co-operative organization all attest to Sweden's relative economic and political soundness. * * *

"Before considering the effect of the depression on Sweden's economic life and the present recovery movement, two rather unusual aspects of the country's national economy must be noted. One is the socialistic tendency in the direction of state control of industry and the development of national co-operatives; the other is the experiment with a managed currency, initiated in 1931, when the country was forced off the gold standard.

"The Swedish government owns and operates the state railways, the telegraph system and the greater part of the telephone system. It controls the sale of both liquor and tobacco. By 1929, it had also extended its control over one-fourth of the forest area in Sweden, one-third of the mines, and a proportion of the country's natural water power sufficient to enable it to

(Continued on page 313)

Radio Company Unions Exposed to NRA

UNDER relentless questioning of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the NRA Labor Advisory Board it was developed that organizations formed in the N. B. C. and the C. B. S. in the fall of 1933 and spring of 1934 are company dominated unions; though representatives of these unions asserted that the unions were independent, expenses were paid, through formation meetings, and time was allowed off to representatives engaged in the project and room space was given on the company's properties for the holding of the formation meetings. This evidence was developed at the public hearing held on June 20 for reopening of the Code of Fair Competition for the Radio Broadcasting Industry. No representatives of the company unions asked for revisions in the code. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had a delegation of six representatives present and made a strong request for a revision of the code from 48 to 35 hours a week for the radio broadcast technicians, with a 10 per cent increase in minimum wages.

The following are excerpts taken from the official record of the National Recovery Administration exposing the company unions of the principal stations. Mr. Philip I. Merryman appeared for the company union of the National Broadcasting Company and Mr. Harry Spears for the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Edward N. Nockels of WCFL was co-labor adviser and Mr. C. A. Wood was resident labor adviser. Deputy Administrator William Farnsworth presided.

Company Pays Expenses

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: On this organization trip when the men came from Washington and San Francisco, do you know what arrangement was made to give them time off for such a trip?

MR. MERRYMAN: Yes.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: And do you know who paid their expenses?

MR. MERRYMAN: Yes, the National Broadcasting Company.

MR. DILLARD: Did the companies pay for your time while you were gone on the trip?

MR. MERRYMAN: They did.

MR. DILLARD: They paid the expenses of the trip?

MR. MERRYMAN: And paid the expenses of the trip.

MR. NOCKELS: May I ask a question now?

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Just one more question, Mr. Nockels. Who is paying your expenses here today?

MR. MERRYMAN: I work in Washington, D. C. I am here today because my association did not feel financially able to pay the expenses of the president here from New York.

* * *

N. B. C. and C. B. S. establish employee plans after NIRA goes into effect. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers makes strong showing at public hearing. Only group fighting for code modifications.

MR. NOCKELS: Isn't it true that in a bulletin issued by your organization credit was given to a certain lawyer for his efforts in sticking through a lengthy session for the formation of a constitution and set of by-laws for this company union?

MR. MERRYMAN: I will be glad to look that up for you. I cannot tell you at this time.

MR. NOCKELS: Was he a man by the name of Beth Webster?

MR. MERRYMAN: The attorney who represents our association is Bethuel Webster, Jr.

MR. NOCKELS: How many delegates were at this—what was it, a convention?

MR. MERRYMAN: A national convention.

MR. NOCKELS: How many delegates were there at this convention?

MR. MERRYMAN: Eight.

* * *

MR. NOCKELS: How much money has this organization spent in the formation of this company union?

MR. MERRYMAN: According to the quarterly report ending March 31, 1934,

the statement of finances of our association, the total receipts at that time had been \$931.75, and the total expenditures had been \$580.79.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: You maintain a national office, Mr. Merryman?

MR. MERRYMAN: Our national office is maintained at the home of the national secretary-treasurer. We do not feel justified—we do not have enough business to require the maintenance of a separate office for the pursuance of our collective bargaining activities.

Membership Expires Easily

MR. WOOD: If a member is discharged from the National Broadcasting Company, does he automatically become a non-member of your union?

MR. MERRYMAN: He becomes a non-active member. He may retain honorary privileges. * * *

MR. WOOD: Has there been a man fired since the union was formed?

MR. NOCKELS: You mean the company union?

MR. WOOD: Yes.

MR. MERRYMAN: I cannot give an absolute statement on that, because we do not mean that the company transmits to us the business which logically belongs to them as the conductors of an industry. To my knowledge there has been no member of this Association discharged since the Association was formed. For the other men who are not members, I cannot speak.

MR. WOOD: Should any member of your union be fired, he would immediately take up his honorary status, and that would be where the thing would drop?

MR. MERRYMAN: Well, that is true, but what do you mean by your statement?

MR. WOOD: Usually one function of unions in the past has been to examine into a man's discharge, to see whether or not there are valid reasons for it, to protect the interests of the workers and determine discrimination which may have resulted in his discharge.

MR. MERRYMAN: Certainly, if a member of our Association is discharged, we investigate the circumstances. If he is being discharged for any other reasons than incompetency, then we can resort to arbitration on his behalf. But I do not think it is the province of any labor organization to keep in the employ of any employer a man who is unqualified for his position.

* * *

Refuses to Give Own Salary

MR. NOCKELS: You have got a government license?

MR. MERRYMAN: I have had a government license since 1918.

MR. NOCKELS: What is your salary?

MR. MERRYMAN: My salary—I do not think that is pertinent.

The following representatives of I. B. E. W. were present at the code hearing and offered testimony: Edward D. Bieretz, assistant to the President, Washington, D. C. Thos. R. McLean, International Representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Charles D. Paulsen, president, L. U. No. 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago, Ill. Thomas J. O'Brien, financial secretary, L. U. No. 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago, Ill. Dan Moley, president, Cleveland Federation of Labor, and business manager, L. U. No. 38, I. B. E. W., Cleveland, Ohio. Louis Jurgensen, business manager, radio division, L. U. No. 3, I. B. E. W., New York City. J. V. Fitzhugh, business manager, radio division, L. U. No. 60, I. B. E. W., San Antonio, Texas. M. H. Hedges, Director of Research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and member of Radio Code Authority.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: No, it is not.

MR. MERRYMAN: I have no objection to giving it, but I object to the question on general principles.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: You are not among these classifications?

MR. MERRYMAN: No.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Is there anyone else in the engineering branch here in Washington that is not classified?

MR. MERRYMAN: No. Our membership in Washington includes everyone but the men with the power to hire or fire technical employees.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: You have the power to hire and fire?

MR. MERRYMAN: I do not.

MR. NOCKELS: How many men work under your direction?

MR. MERRYMAN: Eight. * * *

MR. WOOD: Is it or is it not a fact that your union would be strong enough to keep wages from sinking down below the level where you now have them? If not, why not?

MR. MERRYMAN: I said in my brief that we are convinced that—economic conditions at the time permitting—it is not worded exactly that way. I do not want to say something that I do not intend to say.

(Witness refers to brief.)

Well, what I intended to say is that in case there is no unusual condition in industry, such that a repetition of the economic conditions of 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, and even on to this present day, that we would be able to maintain and even increase wage schedules.

* * *

Pretends There Is No Unemployment

MR. WOOD: I want to know why you are not fighting for a 35-hour week and for an eight-hour day, without any stagger system, when there is a capacity on account of your particular company to pay for it, and they can technically do it? Any company can technically do it, if they can get the men, and if they are willing to put on more men in place of these others that are left out by the shortening of hours.

MR. MERRYMAN: What I am trying to say to you is that there is more than one angle from which we have to consider that problem. If there are no qualified technicians who could come in and assume the duties of these men who, in the case of the National Broadcasting Company, have on the average been employed at least four years by the National Broadcasting Company, would it be to our interest to jeopardize the operations of the National Broadcasting Company, by which it derives its revenue, by bringing in men to take the place of qualified broadcast technicians, because there would be an arbitrary reduction to a 35-hour week?

MR. WOOD: Do you think that if the National Broadcasting Company were to insert an advertisement in the New York Times next Sunday, that they could not get people who could adequately qualify by their standards?



N. B. C. Photo

CONTROL

MR. MERRYMAN: I would not say they could not get any.

MR. WOOD: So you are not safe in stating it as of your own knowledge?

MR. MERRYMAN: I would not state they could not get any, but I am making the statement of my own knowledge that when these men come to us we have to put them through a period of training before they are qualified to handle the work.

* * *

MR. MERRYMAN: Now in that sense I am an executive. I advise these men; in fact, give orders to them to insure a smooth coordination of this program, because I am assumed to have a better technical knowledge than these men and more fitted to handle the situation, but when it comes to discussing with this man his conditions of employment, the salary he receives, and whether or not his employment shall be continued, or when it comes to a situation where the man comes in to seek a job, he does not come to me. I have no power whatever to act in an executive sense on those questions.

MR. WOOD: May I repeat my question, whether the witness is considered an executive by his organization.

MR. MERRYMAN: I consider that an improper question.

MR. WOOD: You would rather have your organization ask that?

MR. MERRYMAN: I consider that I am an executive in one sense, but I am not in another.

* * *

MR. NOCKELS: Are you here on the company's time and pay?

MR. MERRYMAN: Yes.

* * *

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: When was the National Association formed?

MR. SPEARS: May 14, 1934.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: The constitution and by-laws were drawn up by an attorney?

MR. SPEARS: Yes.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Who called the first meeting?

MR. SPEARS: The original meeting?

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Yes.

MR. SPEARS: That was called by a group of men on the engineering staff.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Who called the national meeting?

MR. SPEARS: It was called by myself, in collaboration with other members of the executive committee of the local association.

* * *

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Does the company or any of the executives bear any part of the financial expense of the union?

MR. SPEARS: As a part of the collective bargaining agreement, under the agreement that is exhibit B the company allows the time off for all local association duties. All expenses such as hotels, transportation of all kinds, such as railroads, etc., are taken care of by the Association.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: I am sorry, I did not understand you.

MR. SPEARS: The expenses, such as hotel facilities, and transportation, is taken care of by the Association.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: At this convention in May who paid the expenses of the delegates?

MR. SPEARS: The Columbia Broadcasting System paid that, and the expenses of the local association in New York. We expect to pay them back in the future. At the present time it is a newly formed Association and the funds were not available.

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Physics Makes Contribution to Economics

By DR. H. C. DICKINSON, U. S. Bureau of Standards

Editor's note: In this era of changing values and shifting systems it is well to take counsel from every source where thoughtfulness and scientific method prevail. Dr. Dickinson, distinguished scientist, has looked at the present economic system as it really is. He has sought to measure just how it works and to find out why it gets out of balance. His contribution is of great value to all citizens interested in reconstructing society on a basis that will give the elementary things of life, namely, food, shelter and clothing, as well as the cultural things of life to the greatest number.

THE attached chart represents a graphic system of bookkeeping in which society is assumed to keep its accounts with its citizens and with foreigners.

In A is included a complete *inventory* of national property in terms of "work" and "wealth" exclusive of "money".

In B are recorded all transactions in which there is a direct exchange of "work" for "money"—all purchases or sales of work or its products.

In C are recorded all purely monetary transactions, including those in which "titles to wealth" are deposited as security for borrowed money and in which gold (or silver, etc.) is exchanged for currency, also the reverse transactions in which gold is withdrawn or debts liquidated and the titles to wealth returned to A.

The object of the economic system is to make possible a free exchange of the inventoried "work" or "wealth" in A, among the population. For this purpose *money* is used as a mechanism of exchange and as such may be looked upon as merely a standardized form of credit slip or a "receipt" for "work", since everything which has a money value is the result of *work*. Money as such is of no value except as it can be exchanged for "work" or its products.

Being a system of accounting for the monetary dealings of men with *society*, the course of events is typically as follows: We shall use the short term "work" hereafter for *any product* for sale and the term "wealth" for anything of value on which one can *borrow money*. A man with work for sale presents it at R and receives its equivalent in *money*. This money he takes around the circuit RDE. After a time V, perhaps three months on the average, he *spends* the

Scientist, who has distinguished record in mechanics, views economic system in disinterested terms.

money at E for "consumables" or "producers' goods."

However in this process he may stop at I where society will *loan* him money either as capital or as commercial credit or will issue new money to him in exchange for new gold (or silver). In either case he leaves on deposit some "title to wealth" as security for his loan. This title is a *lien* on wealth, present or prospective, in A.

At S he may stop and deposit his *savings*. The *savings* of some men constitute the *loans* to others and every transaction of this kind is marked by the deposit in C of an equivalent in "titles to wealth." For present purposes these

"titles" will be classed as money and all transactions having to do with their sale or exchange will be recorded in L as monetary transactions. These, of course, involve no "work" and therefore no increase in real value in A.

An analysis of this system, which involves only straightforward bookkeeping processes, leads to some important conclusions.

The system can remain in balance only if the net amount of money given out by society at R equals the amount taken in at E .

The system will be *out of balance* if there is any discrepancy in the rates of money flow between E and R. In this case the "net national income" will continue to either rise or fall so long as the unbalance exists. There may be oscillations or "cycles" in which the net national income rises and falls intermittently but unless the ups and downs completely compensate each other, the average income will continue to either rise or fall.

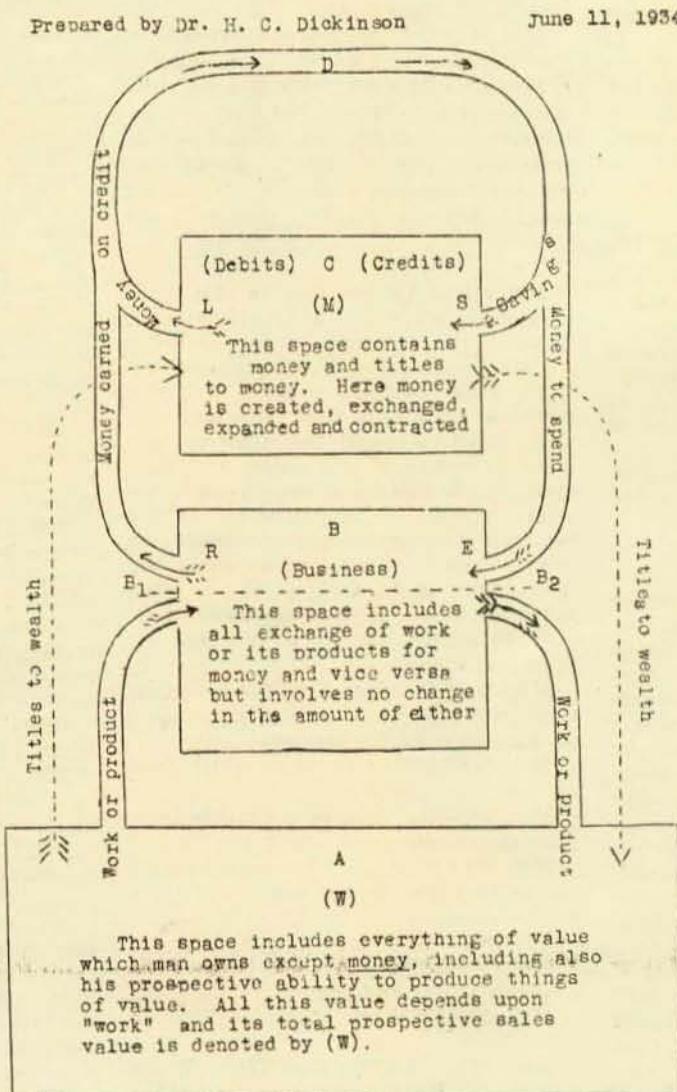
Clearly the object of any economic control should be to maintain a constant or a rising net national income (expressed in basic terms of "work" or scale of living rather than in money) and to prevent the "cycles" becoming so large as to cause distress.

The normal expansion and contraction of credit tend to keep this system in balance, but credit expansion depends upon borrowed money and increase of debt. Debt is measured by the total amount of "titles to wealth" stored in C

If we call M the sales value of all these debts, it is found that M is subject to increases and decreases which are the source of most of the ills of society. If a surplus is saved (at S) beyond the demand of borrowers at L , it will tend to be invested in existing debts or securities rather than in new ventures. This increasing demand for existing securities will raise their prices and further increase the surplus available for loan. This is the cumulative process of "inflation".

These inflated values, however, are not *real money*. No "work" has been done to create them. They are however *potential money* which can be realized through further *borrowing* on the part of those who buy the debts at the advanced prices. This new net *borrowing* is obscured but is nevertheless an inevitable

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Dirty Business of Provoking Wars Revealed

By P. J. KING, Machinists' Union, Boston

ONE of the most heartening phases of awakening thought in these changing times is the national interest in the current exposures of that heartless system, long practiced, by international armament manufacturers in aiding and prolonging wars among nations.

Formerly those who criticized the sources responsible for promoting wars, and who strived for peaceful relations among nations, were regarded as "idealists" and "impractical visionaries"; or were scoffingly referred to as those crack-brained theorists, or "long-haired men and short haired women."

In 1932 a book was published, entitled, "The Horror of It." It contained a gruesome collection of photographs that were taken on the battlefields of Europe. There were photographs of soldiers burying their fallen comrades in mass graves; photographs of rebellious civilians hanged from gallows as long as a city block, of famine refugees with distended bellies and fleshless limbs—photographs of corpses, dog-gnawed, flame-charred, putrefying or headless, as if to enforce the lesson that war is death, always and only death, under every circumstance of violence or degradation.

The United States War Department refused to contribute to this collection. Major-General Irving Carr said, "To give out any such pictures would be against public policy. Think of the Gold Star Mothers—they saw the lovely cemeteries—carried home in their minds beautiful pictures—we cannot spoil these memories—so only those photographs which show the pleasant features of war can be released."

Women Active Against War

There were other women, however, who were working to save the Gold Star Mothers of the future. For years they sought the services of Senators and Representatives in trying to get an investigation of "the world's greatest racket," the manufacture of armaments. When asked to introduce a resolution to that effect Senators and Representatives replied, "You are practically asking me to commit political suicide." "You can't do anything to beat the munitions industry; its ramifications are too wide." One noted leader said, "There isn't a man on the floor of the Senate who has the courage to introduce such a resolution." But finally, after years of perseverance they found the man. They gained the support of Senator Gerald Nye, of North Dakota, and the investigation is now on. In his message to Congress the President declared that "the private and uncontrolled manufacture of arms and munitions and the traffic therein has become a serious source of international discord and strife."

Armament trusts international now being exposed on many fronts. Books, magazines, and Congressional investigations make armament makers wince. Filthy business.

We learn that the disarmament treaty, in 1929, between Great Britain, Japan and United States was strenuously opposed by an organization called the Navy League, on the ground that it "jeopardized American security." The League's official journal showed that 18 men and one corporation were listed as "founders". The corporation was the Midvale Steel, from which the government bought millions of dollars of armor plate and other materials. Other

founders were Charles Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which makes armor plate and other war material; J. P. Morgan, of the United States Steel Corporation, which would profit heavily from large naval orders; Colonel M. Thompson, of the International Nickel Company, which dealt in nickel, so necessary for making shells, and B. F. Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy, who became attorney for Carnegie Steel Company. More than half the founders of this energetic league were gentlemen whose business would benefit by large naval appropriations.

When the World War began in 1914, the President of the United States advised us to remain neutral, even in thought. When the armistice was signed in 1918, there were 21,000 new American millionaires. Du Pont stock had gone from \$20 to \$1,000 a share, and

(Continued on page 321)

SINKING A CONTINENT



Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Company Union Leader (one in 10,000) Tells 'Em What's What

The following is an authentic letter sent out by a company union leader to his men:

My dear Fellow-Workers:

Of course I wouldn't try to influence you in any way toward joining the Union, but you probably noticed that a few of the employees got raises on account of the Union. Now if just the fumes from Union Laying Mash will cause our Golden-Egged Goose to quit molting and go to laying, boy! what will she do when we go to feeding it to her! That mash has plenty of vitamins in it and she needs it to keep her from setting.

The other day while continuing the sob story, one of the bosses told me the company would lose, beginning the first of June, \$100,000 per year on account of a rate cut. That sounds like an enormous amount to you and me, and it is, and they know it. But to them it is not enough to make a big fuss about. Last year our company took in over \$15,000,000. One hundred thousand is only 1-150th part of \$15,000,000. One-one hundred and fiftieth of a man's salary of \$100 per month is 66 cents or about five packages of cigarettes. Now if the company had only cut everybody's salary five packages of cigarettes I don't believe many of them would go around sobbing about it.

Here is something you had better be sobbing about, though; and that is that the buying power of the dollar is down to 59 cents. That is the same as a 41 per cent cut in salary. As things stand now the merchant says how much you'll pay him for his merchandise and the company says how much it will pay you for your work; you are governed both ways. There is only one thing you can do about it to keep from being broke and that is—organize.

Still Have Plenty

At the banquet they called your attention to most all of their financial affairs but the \$5,000,000 surplus that has accumulated in the last four years—they meant to do it but it just slipped their mind, about \$1,000,000 a year. They could take that million that they are depositing as a surplus and put on our salaries, give us a 50 per cent raise, and then they would still have plenty, because their revenue will pick up about \$1,000,000 this year. Buddy, they have got it, and we need it; if we don't get what rightfully belongs to us the politicians and Wall Street will, and then laugh at us for being so easy.

Another thing, the superintendents, etc., tell you while not trying to intimidate, coerce or persuade you from organizing, is the vacation and sick leave they *give* you. Listen, people don't just haul off and give anything away. They may sugar-coat a little but if you hold a

sugar-coated CC pill in your mouth a while it won't be long before you taste calomel. You know a fisherman will give a fish a worm, but he's got a hook run through it from one end to the other. If they want to give you something, why don't they give you a 50 per cent or 60 per cent raise? You could hold that a long time and not taste quinine.

Back to the vacation. If you are making \$100 per month, that is 160 working hours in a 30-day month; we'll say September. One hundred dollars for 160 hours is 62½ cents per hour. Now if you are worth 62½ cents per hour in September and February you ought to be worth that in January and May. For the year, at \$100 per month, you make \$1,200. But for the year at 62½ cents per hour you make \$1,305; just exactly \$105 more. Of course, they give you Christmas Day and the 4th of July, if you don't have to work. So that will leave \$95—\$45 for vacation and \$50 for sick leave. Get out your calendar and check this for yourself. I may be wrong. I never was so hot in arithmetic—grammar is my long suit. And for rainy days—. Well, you have got just as much right to get paid for them as the company has to collect capacity requirement charge. You've got the capacity to do the work, your operating expenses go on; you are there for them, and if they don't use you it's no fault of yours.

Then you pay about \$36 per week for the privilege of drawing \$22 for getting sick two weeks, if you haven't already lost that time a day or two at a time. For sickness you have to be sick seven days before your insurance money starts, and if you have an accident you have to be knocked off the payroll to draw all your insurance money; just the pain and misery of being hurt is not enough punishment; you've got to be embarrassed when the doctor garnishes you. Boy, if that deal is not a worm with a hook in it there never was one.

Another thing they failed to mention to you while describing how well off you are and how well you have been treated, is the overtime you put in—more than enough to pay your insurance. And, another thing, you are on duty or subject to call 24 hours per day, seven days a week. If they have been treating you so good, why is it necessary for the officials to come around and call your attention to it? Don't they think you can detect good treatment from treatment that is not so good? Did that consoling conversation pay any debt or buy any shoes?

What we've got to do is get that wool from over our eyes and do a little fiddling for ourselves.

I am, yours truly, for the best Brotherhood in America.

(Signed)

HIGH-LINE FOREMAN.

Educators Face New Social Order

At last the schools appear to be about to respond to the newer forces of society. The old education consisted apparently in preparing any boy to pass from the log cabin to the White House. It is about to give way to fitting him to take an intelligent and social part in industrial society. This appears to be the significance of the recent report entitled conclusions and recommendations: Report of the commission on social studies, prepared by certain scholars in behalf of the American Historical Association. The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The commission says it is obvious "that American civilization in common with western civilization is passing through one of the great critical ages in history, is modifying its traditional faith in economic individualism and is embarking upon vast experiments in social planning and control which called for large scale co-operation on the part of the people".

A little later the commission declares there is every evidence "that in the United States as in other countries the age of individualism and laissez faire in economy and government is closing and that a new age of collectivism is emerging".

The commission sets its face strictly against fascism and regimentation:

"From this point of view, a supreme purpose of education in the United States, in addition to the development of rich and many-sided personalities, is the preparation of the rising generation to enter the society now coming into being through thought, ideal and knowledge, rather than through coercion, regimentation, and ignorance, and to shape the form of that society in accordance with American ideals of popular democracy and personal liberty and dignity.

"In the integrated society now emerging the ideal of individual, institutional, and local advancement will of necessity give way increasingly to considerations of general, national and world welfare."

Social Sciences Stressed

The commission believes that the social sciences should be the core of the educational system, and declares that the function of the school "is to prepare the younger generation for life in a highly complex industrial society." The commis-

Commission on Social Studies frankly responds to new forces away from individualism toward collectivism. Contains big names in school world. Know what struggle is all about.

sion does not mince words about the kind of society America is capable of producing. They speak of careful planning and co-ordination of production and consumption, and they assert that America, due to its rich natural endowment and advanced technology "is capable of inaugurating an era of reasonable security, an abundance for all, of freeing human minds from material worries, and of devoting its varying resources to the task of cultural advance".

It sets down what subjects should receive the greatest attention in the schools of tomorrow:

"The program of social science instruction should give knowledge and understanding concerning the earth as the physical home of man, the relation of geographic factors to the evolution of human culture, the distribution of natural resources over the globe, the strug-

gle of individuals, groups, and nations for possession of lands, mines, and forests, and concerning the whole question of the rational use of the material endowment of the country in the planning of the economy and in the general enrichment of the common life * * *

"The program of social science instruction should provide for a yet more detailed study of the history of the American people with particular reference to the material conquest of the continent, the development of the democratic heritage, the popular struggle for freedom and opportunity, the spread of individualistic economy, the rise of technology and industrial civilization, the increase of productivity, the emergency of an integrated economy, the growth of local, regional, and national planning and the extension of economic, political and cultural relationships with other nations and peoples of the world."

Democracy Given Right of Way

That the commission has faced the question of democracy in the new order and is moving toward what might be called a functional view of occupation is exemplified by the following terse statement:

"In the light of the social sciences the rating of an engineer or a Y. M. C. A. secretary as more important or more valuable than a skilled artisan is to be regarded as utterly beyond the competence of objective determination."

The commission wants the teacher to have more to do with the direction and conduct of education. It believes the teacher should abandon aloofness or indifference.

This important report is signed by some of the illustrious scholars of today: Charles A. Beard, the eminent historian; George S. Counts, professor of education, Columbia University; Carlton J. H. Hayes, professor of history, Columbia University, eminent sociologist; Leon C. Marshall, who recently has been identified with the research department of the American Federation of Labor. Many others have been identified with this study. It seems a little short of impossible that any enlightened teacher would look upon this report as a radical document to which he must take exception, but there were four or five who refused to sign this report.



Modern Industry Suggested by Classic Figure. Land Transportation, Union Station, Chicago.

Master Plumbers Veto Bare Neutral

The secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has received a communication from A. R. McGonegal, chairman of the special committee on electrical circuit grounds of the National Association of Master Plumbers. This communication informs the electrical workers that at the annual convention of the Master Plumbers Association held in Washington, May 29-31, a resolution was adopted putting that important and powerful organization on record against the use of bare neutral in electrical wiring circuits. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL takes pleasure in publishing the report of the special committee on electrical circuit grounds and the resolution.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT GROUNDS

Washington, D. C., May 26, 1934.
To the delegates to the 52nd annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers.

Gentlemen:

It has been widely rumored in the plumbing trade and industry for many months that negotiations were in progress by certain electrical interests to have the national electrical code changed to allow plumbing pipes to be used in electric light or power circuits, and President Barrett took cognizance thereof in a letter to Mr. F. V. Magalhaes, chairman of the bare neutral subcommittee

Decisive action of National Association of Master Plumbers aids fight against standards degradation in the electrical field.

of the electrical standards committee of the National Fire Protection Association, under date of October 18, 1933.

This letter protested any further action until the National Association of Master Plumbers had opportunity to investigate the matter fully and, by inference, asked for representation.

No official reply to this letter was received and no invitation was extended to the association looking to co-operation.

On the contrary, a secret committee seems to have been set up and negotiations carried on in that panel. This was publicly acknowledged by Chairman A. R. Small, of the electrical standards committee at the N. F. P. A. convention at Atlantic City, May 15 last.

Other national organizations are in revolt against the proposed electrical code changes: Some for the same reason we are, and some for other reasons. The American Society of Sanitary Engineering and the American Water Works Association are interested, as we are, in the integrity of plumbing design and construction. The International Association of Electrical Inspectors and the In-

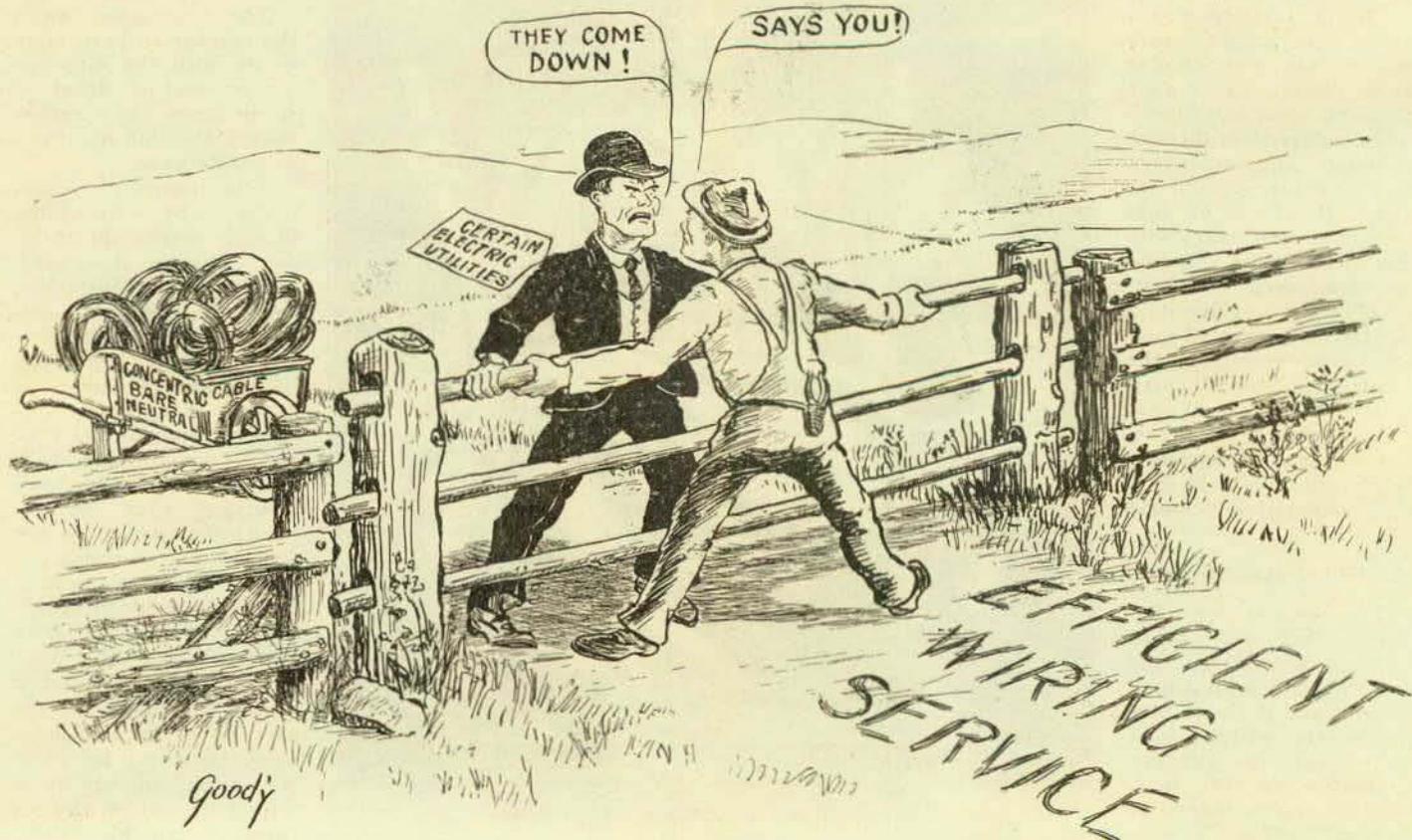
ternational Association of Municipal Electricians are interested from an electrical testing angle: the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Operators and the Electrical Guild from a labor angle; and conduit, appliance and cable manufacturers from a commercial angle. All these organizations have committees working in opposition to the proposed code changes.

The matter is still in a confused and indeterminate state.

Following failure to receive a reply to the aforesaid letter of protest, President Barrett, on January 3, 1934, constituted this "special committee on electrical circuit grounds" to inquire into the subject and report to this, the 52nd annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers. This committee finds the following to be a substantially true statement of the facts as far as can be determined at this time:

1. The national electrical code is in countrywide use as a guide in electric light and/or power wiring. It has been either adopted in toto or used as a skeleton on which to build the governing codes of a vast majority of cities, towns and other political units in the United States. The National Electrical Code is approved as a standard by the American Standards Association biennially in odd years. Prior to 1933, electrical grounds to water or other plumbing pipes was restricted to service connections and service mains

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More Statistics of Utilities Astound More

By An Employed Utility Worker

In the May issue, general statistics regarding the electric utility industry illustrated its tremendous size and the great influence it has on the activities of every home, person, industry and business in the country. A further insight into the ramifications and operations of this great power octopus will be both interesting and enlightening to electrical worker and consumer alike. Let us remember at the outset, however, that any analysis we make shall be on the basis of saneness and reason and not in the light of radicalism or fanaticism.

The statistics of the utility industry itself indicate that the invested capital in the business is \$54,000 per employee. In other words, striking an average through the 200 or more trades in the industry, from charwoman to president, each employee handles, operates, maintains, designs, constructs, or supervises equipment valued at \$54,000. In no other industry, I believe, is such great average employee responsibility found. Truly, in any small business or industry, one would be a "big shot" on the basis of such figures. Yet, in the utility industry the employees carry this average responsibility for \$54,000 worth of property, equipment and apparatus, at a wage or salary of but 50 to 75 per cent of the federated trades scale, for similar work in the same territory.

The responsibility of individual cases may be much greater and it would be unfair to these men and women in the industry to smother their cases under average figures. Examples of such cases are as follows. Train dispatchers are responsible for the operation of the electric traction equipment of the industry. In the 150 larger companies of the country this equipment represents from \$10,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in value. The system operator or load dispatcher is responsible for the correct operation and co-ordination of all electrical plants and transmission lines on the system. The 150 large utilities each have from 25 to 150 plants and substations with thousands of miles of transmission lines, which represent from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000 for each company. Turbine men in the plants may have several million dollar machines to take care of. A chief draftsman may have charge of a department where millions of dollars' worth of engineering projects are designed annually. A clerk in the financial department may be responsible for handling millions of dollars in securities. The head of the company real estate department may, in the territory of the company "do more business" than the largest private real estate concern in the same territory, etc.

Titles Substitute for Pay

In general the cases just cited will illustrate the condition in the industry. Titles are handed out promiscuously

Each employee carries responsibility for \$54,000 worth of property at a wage lower than those in building field.

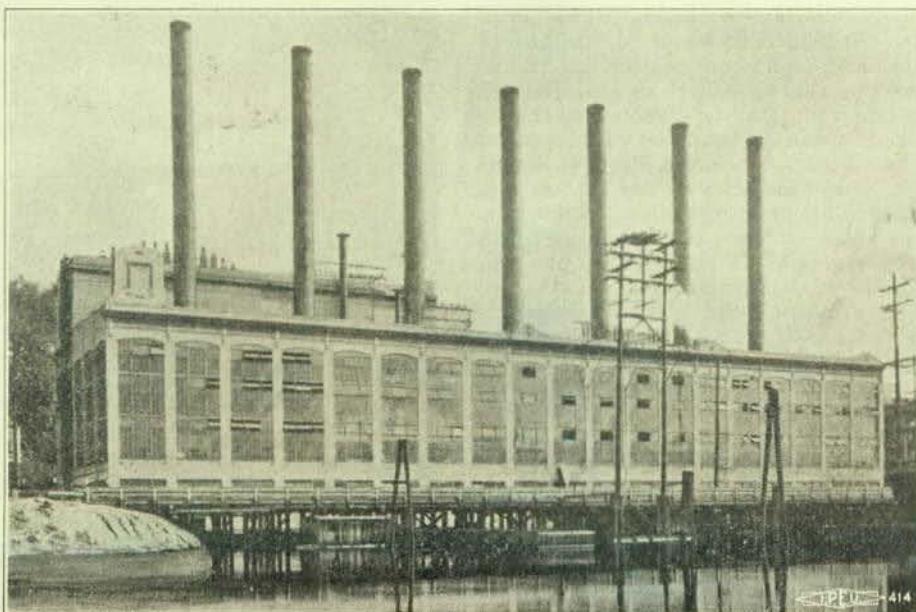
without regard to wage or salary commensurate with responsibility. The train dispatcher gets less than a union bricklayer. The load dispatcher less than a union journeyman electrician. The foremen receive about the same as a union helper in the same trade, and the skilled tradesman even less. The turbine man gets less than the ash hauler in a plant that pays union wages. Clerical help in the financial, legal and real-estate departments, must look at \$100 a month as big salary, and so on throughout the industry.

These low wages and salaries in the utility industry are in the main due to the policies adopted by the "company unions." The white collar class has instilled in it the idea that to be connected with the utility industry is in itself a reward and a dignified calling. The title which goes with every position is calculated to appease the vanity and with it the desire for increased salary of the individual. The skilled trades people are then told "why so and so gets only so much and look at the position he has". The real estate department sets up a building and loan organization. Home ownership through it is made a cardinal virtue in order to lower labor turnover (to tie the employees down, if you please). This occurs at prices on homes out of all proportion to the income of the individual according to the real estate profession itself. From 50 to 80

per cent of the employees are caught in the maelstrom and their company-mortgaged home becomes a millstone around their necks. They are driven to the point where they have to do their own painting, mason work, electrical work, carpenter work, etc., after a fashion. How then can the tradesman in these crafts make a living? Even the very appliances which the utility companies sell at a discount to employees must be bought on time. Such is the picture of a "company union" home owner. How can he be the "bulwark of the nation" as real estate men are wont to call the home owner? Instead he becomes the bulwark of the open shop and the company union movement.

Before continuing, a survey of federated trades wages in a few cities will help to point out the fallacy of hoping that company union wage scales have anything in them to be desired. In 1933 the federated trades wage in Joliet, Ill., for bricklayers, cement finishers, electrical workers, gas fitters, hoisting engineers, iron workers, lathers, plumbers, roofers, sheet metal workers and steamfitters, was \$1.25 per hour. Laborers received 75 cents per hour. In Jersey City, N. J., these same trades in 1933 ranged from \$1.40 to \$2 per hour. In Portland, Oreg., and Seattle, Wash., they received from 90 cents to \$1.20 per hour. In Pittsburgh they received from \$1.25 to \$1.65. In Memphis, Tenn., they received from \$1 to \$1.37½. In Los Angeles they received from .87½ to \$1.25 per hour. Thus we have a cross section of the country, taking into consideration cities where living costs vary with the climate and yet the figures all point in the direction of \$1.25 to \$2 an hour maximum. At the same time the utili-

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A POWER HOUSE TAKES ON THE LINES OF BEAUTY.

California Electric Workers Back Sinclair

By W. AUTHORSON, L. U. No. 83, Los Angeles

THE International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Los Angeles, through their "Joint Political Organization" sponsored the mass meeting which is reproduced by photograph elsewhere in this JOURNAL.

Over 4,000 electricians, and their friends gathered at the Hollywood Legion Stadium to see, and hear Upton Sinclair, and Sheridan Downey, who are candidates respectively for Governor, and Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket of the State of California.

Sheridan Downey, a well-known attorney from north of the Tehachapis, in his introductory speech waxed eloquent in his praise of Upton Sinclair for his decision to accept the leadership of all lovers of true democracy in this state, knowing as he does the responsibility he must assume as governor, not only to end poverty in California, through co-operative measures, but at the same time to guarantee to each individual under the law of our land, their constitutional right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as they see fit to elect.

It was also pointed out that, this change can, and will be brought about, not by scrapping or discarding our treasured traditions of democracy, but rather by an intelligent application of the principles of democracy, some of which have been lying dormant since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Hits Fascism

All the politicalisms of Europe are but a camouflaged gesture on the part of those who rule to keep the people in subjection. Their system of government based on the theory of class rule, and class subjection is conducive of the many bloody revolutions which mark the pages of their history down through the ages, and their propaganda should not find root on American soil. But due to the prolonged depression, and the reduced economic condition of millions of our citizens, the United States is becoming more susceptible to the foreign idea of revolutionary government, and unless the people of this country awaken to the seriousness of the situation, as have the people of California, the foundations of true democracy are in imminent danger of total collapse with the resultant loss to ourselves, and our posterity of our inherent right to liberty, and freedom, which can only be guaranteed by a government of, for, and by the people.

Upton Sinclair needs no introduction to California audiences, nor for that matter in any part of the world where civilization has reached the stage of literacy, his written word having been translated in as many as 45 different languages. Through his published works he has become intimately known to mil-

Joint political organization of California takes active part in burning campaign to bring back state to democracy. Runs on Democratic ticket.

lions, and as a candidate for governor of California he enjoys the unique position of not having to waste his time as others do trying to sell themselves to the people.

The voters of California in turn realize that, he does not need the governorship of this state to add to his renown, glory, or fame, of which he has an over abundance, but the state of California needs Upton Sinclair as our political helmsman to steer the EPIC ship of state on its proper course when we launch it at the next election.

Lose Faith in Academic Theory

Since the beginning of our present depression period we have been patiently waiting for some formulative plan to emanate from the combined brains of our academic economists that would not only relieve our present condition, but would make future depressions improbable.

We now know that our academic economists are in most cases salary workers, and that their economic theories or discoveries are released to the public through the censorship of their employers, so we can look for little or no benefit from that source. However, President Roosevelt has found a

way to utilize the brains of economists without jeopardizing their future; he is making an heroic fight against overwhelming odds to free the masses of the exploitation they have so long endured, and his ever increasing popularity is conclusive evidence that the people have become Nation-conscious, and let it be said to the credit of Californians that we are the first to launch a state-wide plan that coincides and harmonizes with the present administration's legislative acts for recovery.

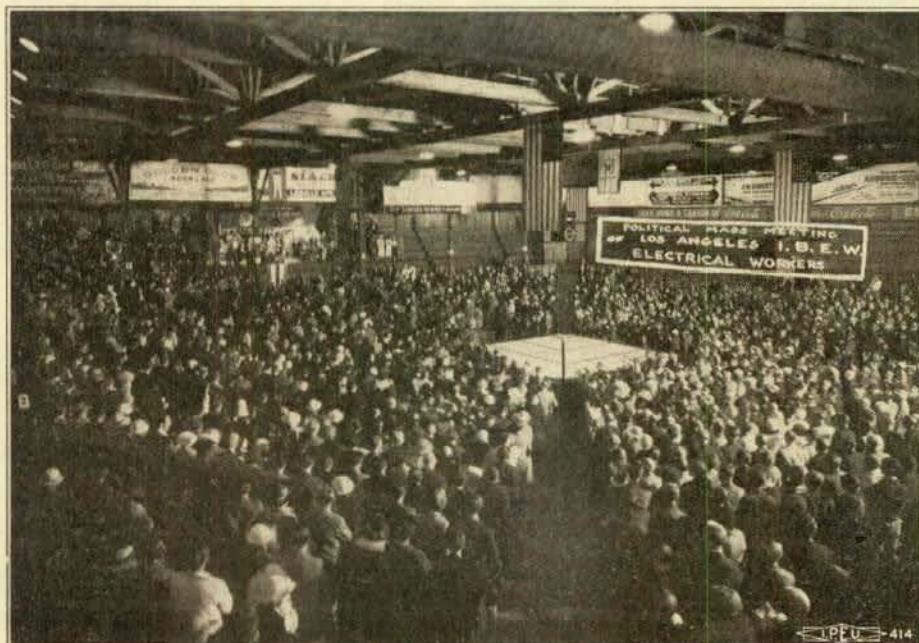
Upton Sinclair has no employer. As governor of California he will be responsible only to the will of the people. By being under no obligation to any special interest group he will have an unhampered opportunity of proving to the world that democratic government administered in its true form is still the best practical government that the brain of civilized man can conceive, and when true democratic government is improved on, Californians will do it.

The readers of this magazine on the Pacific Coast have ample opportunity to familiarize themselves with the EPIC plan to end poverty in California, but for the benefit of those who are unfortunate enough to live in other states where political progress is slow, here is a brief outline of what it will accomplish.

Epic Plan Explained

The EPIC plan as put forward by Upton Sinclair is based on the principle that, if democratic government is to endure, it must assume the responsibility that the name implies; i.e., it must function in the interest, and welfare of all those governed.

(Continued on page 312)



THEY GATHER THOUSANDS STRONG IN CALIFORNIA TO PURGE THE STATE.

Call System Originated by Electrical Worker

By W. WAPLES, L. U. No. 292, Minneapolis

(Editor's Note: Small events sometimes become indexes of the times. The need for mobilization of unionists so that democracy may be preserved, and so that quick action may still be achieved on policies, has prompted N. Pinkosh, L. U. No. 292, Minneapolis, to develop a union call system. This system has the advantage of flexibility and orderliness. It has been used with success, it is said, in a number of cities. The need for a call system depends, of course, upon a need to refer the execution of union policies into the hands of the entire group. Unionism is democracy in action. The call system is a development calculated to aid in this accomplishment. Our correspondent describes this modern technique in detail.)

EVENTS, which have arisen out of the conditions of the depression, have caused many to give thought to measures, whereby labor's means of dealing with emergency situations, might be increased, in efficiency and promptitude of action, to meet the more imperative demand of the times along this line.

Among those who have given some thought to this matter is Brother Mike Pinkosh, of L. U. No. 292, who has invented a system of organizing and tabulating any organized group whereby immediate and effective dissemination of information, among its members is greatly facilitated.

Leaders Ready

The plan of organization is to divide the membership into groups of nine members each; each group consisting of a captain, two lieutenants, and two squads of three members each. In operation, when a call is to be sent out, the head of the organization calls Captain No. 1, who, in turn, calls his two lieutenants each of whom in turn calls the three members of his squad, thus taking care of group 1. When Captain No. 1 calls his lieutenants he also calls Captain No. 2, who, in turn, calls his two lieutenants and also Captain No. 3 and so on until all the membership has been notified.

Although Brother Pinkosh has given his plan the name of "The Union Call System", its applicability is not limited to the use of labor unions but may be of practical use to any economic, political, fraternal, social, religious, or other organization. For instance it may be effectively used in election campaigns.

The tabulation feature of the plan is worked out through a diagram—of which I submit a copy. The diagram illustrates the form of the organization and the foot note explains the method of operation.

Brother Pinkosh has secured a copyright on the plan and is prepared to supply it to any organization, that desires to use it, for a nominal fee.

The practical advantages of the plan

Stirring times stimulate unionists to develop method for quick assemblage. Significant.

are self-evident and should commend themselves to many organizations at this time when mass meetings, united front movements, mass protests, etc., are of frequent and urgent need due to the rapid changes taking place at this time.

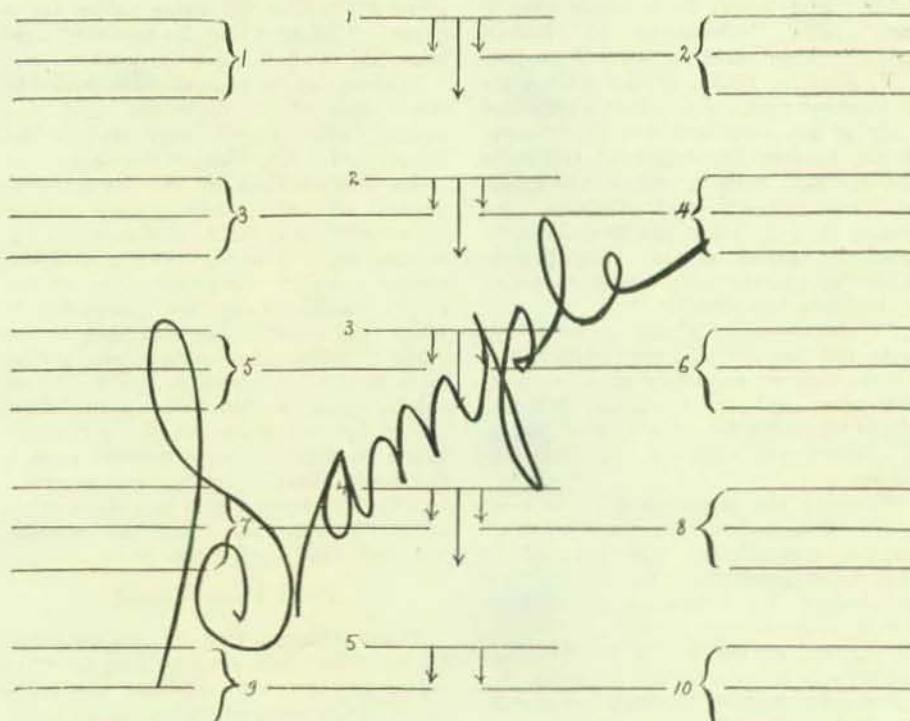
We must learn that any person who will not accept what he knows to be truth, for the very love of truth alone,

is very definitely undermining his mental integrity. It will be observed that the mind of such a person gradually stops growing, for, being constantly hedged in and cropped here and there, it soon learns to respect artificial fences more than freedom for growth.

You have not been a very close observer of such men if you have not seen them shrivel, become commonplace, mean, without influence, without friends and without the enthusiasm of youth and growth, like a tree covered with fungus, the foliage diseased, the life gone out of the heart with dry rot, and indelibly marked for destruction—dead, but not yet handed over to the undertaker.—Luther Burbank.

CALL!

Squad Z Lieut. Captain Lieut. Squad Z



"Union Call System" will save you time and money. **Put your Telephone Number on the line.** Business Manager is calling Capt. 1. This Capt. 1 calls Capt. 2, also Lieut. 1 and Lieut. 2 and so on. Lieut. on the right and on the left calling Squad Z. Members depending on neighbors' telephone mark X beside your number. To check up, reverse: Squad Z calling Lieut., Lieut. calling Capt. and Capt. calling Business Manager. Try and advance yourself. Pull together and **RECOVER WHAT YOU HAVE LOST.**

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M. PINKOSH, Minneapolis, Minn.
Member International Brotherhood

Group No. 2

Facsimile reproduction of a call sheet designed to aid union leaders to reach men quickly and economically. This was developed by an electrical worker.

Notorious Private Police in Steel et al

REPORTS that steel companies in Pennsylvania were preparing to greet the threatened strike with machine guns, barbed wire, gas bombs and rifle bullets, focused labor's attention anew on the fact that in this grimy realm of steel and coal it is still possible, and **LEGAL**, for a corporation to hire its own private army of deputies or police, and turn them loose in bloody war against its own workers.

Governor Pinchot, after a White House conference, in which he discussed the possible strike with President Roosevelt, remarked:

"The steel companies in the Pittsburgh area and along the Ohio River are arming themselves with machine guns and setting up barbed-wire entanglements;" and the conservative New York Times relates that deputies were being instructed in rifle fire and grenade throwing.

The use of company paid police by corporations is part of a system that the corporations call "defense of property rights," and labor, from bitter experience, calls "oppression of human rights." Now comes a student of law, J. P. Shaloo, Ph.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, who after a detailed study of the structure and functioning of the system of industrial police in Pennsylvania, calls it "one of the greatest Constitutional contradictions," asserting that the state has illegally delegated its police powers into private hands for private uses, many of which he believes indefensible.*

Possibly because of the merit of his book, Mr. Shaloo was appointed a few months ago as secretary of a commission appointed by Governor Pinchot, who is himself a foe of industrial police, to investigate special policing in industry.

Although the governor tried to wipe out the system three years ago when he revoked commissions and refused to issue more commissions for the coal and iron police, his action seems to have merely removed the licensing of such officers out of the hands of the state and turned it over to the counties, for it is possible to hire, through the sheriff, armed deputies who are used by corporations as paid, private armies; and it is charged by the governor that the deputy sheriffs have been used to prevent the organization of trade unions.

Consumers Pay

Mr. Shaloo's study, though he has written it from the cold, impartial viewpoint of the scientific investigator, is nevertheless an indictment. It shows that the system of industrial police in Pennsylvania, created in 1865 and 1866, and changed but little since the

Exposure made in study by University of Pennsylvania member. System a tragic survival—costly, illegal and brutal.

year of its birth, is a medieval survival; that it is illegal; that it is a costly charge upon industry (which means, in turn, the consumer); and that it is used as a brutal weapon against labor.

For example, it is estimated that railroads alone pay about \$20,000,000 a year as wages for their private police forces over the United States as a whole, the cost of maintenance of these men being additional. Of this total, more than \$1,000,000 is paid to the police of one railroad—the Pennsylvania—in the state of Pennsylvania. This is but the ordinary cost of such police. During the shopmen's strike in 1922 one railroad in Pennsylvania paid more for wages for extra police for a period of 87 days than its ordinary total wage bill for police for the year.

"Labor rightly regards such police as employees of corporations and not agents (which legally they are) of the state itself," Mr. Shaloo declares.

An examination of the legal background of the private police system shows that the state of Pennsylvania, shortly after the Civil War, in 1865, passed a statute licensing police officers to be employed by the railroads; in 1866 this statute was amended to include "certain other companies," giving birth to the coal and iron police. At first commissions in this force were issued freely by the state to persons designated by the company without even a fee being charged for the commissions. In 1871 the state began to charge a fee of \$1 per commission and this practice was continued until 1929.

Brute Force Valued

These officers, though commissioned by the state, and permitted to exercise police powers, were entirely the creatures of the company which hired them. They were chosen generally without much regard for character; indeed, it is said that a good character meant that the man had never been in jail. More attention was paid their physical than their moral strength, and citations throughout the book show that the coal and iron police were generally powerful thugs weighing from 200 to 250 pounds, capable of wielding a blackjack or club with crushing effect.

Because of the frequent use of this mercenary army in acts of violence and terrorism against strikers, organized labor made strenuous demands that the old law should be changed. The Mansfield law of 1929 did not alter the essentials of the system: The police were

commissioned by the governor at the request of corporations and the commissions also were cancelled at their bidding. Nor was it made mandatory that persons arrested must be taken at once to public lock-ups, hence the way was left open for the police to drag strikers to company barracks and beat them, as in the Barkoski case, when a striker was beaten to death in barracks by company police officers. Organized labor called the Mansfield act "the double cross."

Governor Pinchot's attempt to create the "Pennsylvania Protective Service," a group of trained police which should be available for hire to unions as well as corporations, for the purpose of protecting property, and also "all persons in their right to accept, follow, and at any time surrender—" their employment, failed of enactment by the legislature. In 1931 Governor Pinchot refused to issue further commissions for the coal and iron police and revoked those commissions then outstanding, apparently in an effort to wipe out the system, which did not succeed, as we have earlier inferred, because corporations have continued to supply themselves with police commissioned as deputy sheriffs.

Prior to the governor's revocation of commissions there were approximately 2,000 industrial police legally licensed in the state of Pennsylvania; and in time of strike the number was greatly increased, sometimes to as many as 6,000.

A factual picture of the coal town, a sort of feudal village owned and controlled by the company and the resulting denial of civil rights to the workers resident therein, is given by Mr. Shaloo, who mentions "the brazen abuse of police power" in these isolated settlements.

The use of the coal and iron police in the strike period from 1925-1928 is covered in some detail, with affidavits by witnesses telling of evictions; of strikers dragged off to company barracks and beaten up; of arrests on trumped-up charges; of labor provoked to violence; of wanton shootings, sometimes of women and children, by the police; and of company arsenals containing guns, black jacks, machine guns, shot guns, rifles and tear gas bombs.

Labor Spy Catalogued

Labor in Pennsylvania knows that these weapons are still ready and that the industrial police system is ready whenever a corporation wants it, to make legal war on strikers.

In addition, employers have at their bidding licensed private detectives with quasi-police power—and there are hundreds of detective agencies in Pennsylvania, concentrated mostly in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia—who may be hired

(Continued on page 320)

*Private Police—With special reference to Pennsylvania. By J. P. Shaloo. Published by American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia.

Who Is Steel?—Great Firms, Bank-Controlled

THE directorships of the four big anti-union steel companies compose a who's who of the financial and industrial dictatorship of America.

No. I Company

U. S. Steel Corporation

Directors

Taylor, Myron C. (Chairman of board)
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Director.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company—Member executive committee and director.

First National Bank of New York—Director.

First Security Company—Director.

Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company—Director.

Mutual Life Insurance Company—Member finance committee and trustee.

New York Central Railroad Company—Member of the executive committee and director.

West Shore Railroad Company—Director.

Avery, Sewell L.

Armour & Company—Director.

Chicago Daily News—Director.

Chicago Great Western Railroad—Director.

Continental Chicago Corp.—Director.

Continental Illinois Company—Director.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company—Director.

And four other companies.

Baker, George F.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Director.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Director.

First National Bank of New York—Chairman and director.

First Security Company of New York—Chairman and director.

General Electric Company—Director.

General Motors Corporation—Director.

And 10 other companies.

Buffington, Eugene J.

Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company—Director.

H. C. Frick Coke Company—Director.

Gary Land Company—President and director.

Gary State Bank—Director.

Universal Portland Cement Company—Director.

And six other companies.

Farrell, James A.

American Bridge Company—Director.

H. C. Frick Coke Company—Director.

Pittsburgh Steamship Company—Director.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company—Director.

Universal Atlas Cement Company—Director.

And 24 other companies.

Filbert, William J.

Carnegie Steel Company (New Jersey)—Director.

Carnegie Steel Company (Pennsylvania)—Director.

Cyclone Fence Company—Director.

Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company—Director.

Michigan Limestone and Chemical Company—Director.

And 20 other companies.

Gifford, Walter S.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company—President and director.

Four huge steel companies habitually high-pressure government. Big banks, newspapers, railroads, utilities, telephone all contribute to directorships of great anti-union aggregates. Morgan involved.

Bank for Savings in the city of New York—Trustee.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada—Director.

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania—Director.

Bell Telephone Securities Company—Director.

And 22 other companies.

Houston, David F.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Director.

Carnegie Corporation—Director.

Columbia University—Trustee.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company—Director.

Guarantees Trust Company—Director.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—President and trustee.

New York Telephone Company—Director.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company—Director.

Irvin, William A.

American Iron and Steel Institute—Director.

American Bridge Company—Director.

American Mining Company—Director.

Morgan Park Company—Director.

Pittsburgh Steamship Company—Director.

Trotter Water Company—Director.

Universal Atlas Cement Company—Director.

And 39 other companies.

Lamont, Thomas W. (Morgan partner).

Chicago & Erie Railroad Company—Director.

Crowell Publishing Company—Director.

Drexel and Company, Philadelphia—Partner.

First Security Company of the city of New York—Director.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York—Director.

International Agricultural Corporation—Director.

International Harvester Company, Inc.—Director.

Lamont, Corliss & Company—Chairman of Board.

J. P. Morgan and Company—Partner.

National Railways of Mexico—Director.

Northern Pacific Railway Company—Director.

Southwestern Construction Company—Director.

Miller, Nathan L.

Hornblower, Miller, Miller & Boston—Partner.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—Trustee.

Morgan, J. Pierpont (Morgan himself).

Church Life Insurance Corporation—Treasurer and director.

Church Pension Fund—Treasurer and trustee.

Discount Corporation of New York—Director.

(Continued on page 316)



Courtesy New School of Social Research

STEEL-MAKING
Mural by Thomas Hart Benton

Measuring the Worth of NRA to Labor

By HENRY HALPERT, Local No. 3, I. B. E. W.

THERE are economists today who would like us to believe that unemployment has been an economic-historical problem as man advanced through the ages. While there might be some truth in this deduction, yet it is not significant for us to delve into the past for the acute suffering of millions of men out of work at present. I believe that if we begin in retrospect with the year 1920 and follow through till now, we will have as accurate a reflection of underlying conditions for mass idleness as we can obtain for any similar period in mankind's development.

Vital as unemployment records are to the welfare of the United States, the fact is that all statistics relating to idleness are estimates. In the years preceding the depression, the number of unemployed was established in this manner. Two estimates were made. One estimate was of the total number of persons in industry. The second estimate was of those employed. The difference between these two figures gave the number out of work. So we can readily see the reason why people even today in giving figures on unemployment will guess numbers to suit their convenience and will perhaps rightfully doubt those figures collected "scientifically."

Beginning with 1928, however, the American Federation of Labor began to gather statistics that give us as nearly accurate an estimate of the numbers idle as it is possible to get. With the methods of counting the unemployed understood, we can proceed with the problem proper.

Unemployment today is the working-man's nightmare. Irrespective of what he might be employed at, presently, tomorrow perhaps, might find him totally displaced by a new machine, a new process, an employer's failure, or an efficiency expert's bedevilment. If not entirely out, there are very few employees who are employed 52 weeks in the year. With the "spread the work" movement, that has been instituted within the last few years, "steady" employees' time has been cut to 15 weeks a year and up. Now what does this mean? It means that want, privation, destitution exist amongst all our working people employed as well as unemployed. It is a known fact that even at full time employment, wages received by the greatest number of working men in the United States are not enough to allow for sufficient saving against unemployment.

How to Save Against Need

Many people often erroneously think that high wage scales mean high wages. People forget that if you average the amount of wages received over a definite period of time, the actual wages received will be small. If wage earners

Worker scans ravages of unemployment upon human element in industry.

attempt to follow the much talked of American standard of living, they find that it is impossible because their pay envelopes always are on the short receiving end. These conditions might strikingly be illustrated with statistics but since variables are constantly changing, it might be better to draw on our own conditions for definite specification.

While it has been guessed that in the years 1920-1927 inclusive, the average yearly number of unemployed was about 3,000,000, we can regard the estimate as approximately accurate. Beginning with 1928 and about 44,000,000 working people in the United States as a base, and percentages from American Federation of Labor statistics, we arrive at the following yearly average of unemployed in the United States:

Years	Unemployed	Average	
		Per Cent	Part-Time Workers
1928	5,720,000	13	—
1929	5,280,000	12	—
1930	9,240,000	21	—
1931	11,440,000	26	—
1932	14,080,000	32	9,240,000 21
1933	13,640,000	31	9,116,000 20.7

Analyzing the above table, we see an average mounting number of unemployed beginning with 1928, reaching its peak in 1932. It receded in 1933 and for the months available in 1934, it has attained the 1931 level. That may be somewhat of an accomplishment, but can we return to prosperity with 11,500,000 still unemployed?

Now, how is labor affected by their mass unemployment? In the years 1919-1929, about 1,000,000 jobs were lost due to improved machines and modern efficiency. No definite plans were made to absorb these men. Failures of business and mergers also tended to further increase the number of idle. In December, 1931, there were twice as many men out of work as in December, 1929. The 8,800,000 workers employed in manufacturing received only 56 per cent of the pay of December, 1929. Unemployment rose from 10.3 per cent to 21.8 per cent. Workers' buying power fell from 99.1 to 55.8 in the same period. This huge loss in workers' income shows itself in this manner (1) decadence of human resources, (2) loss of morale, decency, self-respect and abject poverty.

Jobless Grow and Grow

Again in 1932, three years after the depression began, we begin to establish records. We reach new peaks in the numbers of men displaced by machines, failures, mergers and a general slowing up. We find hours of employment for those still working increased and the workers' incomes lower than at any time in the depression. We find the railroads in a bad way and the building of homes at a standstill. We find that relief for 126 cities cost \$300,000,000 for the year and that the recipients of the relief average one-fiftieth of their normal income. We further find that 83 per cent of all goods and services are bought by wage and small salaried workers earning \$5,000 a year and less. Beyond this, we find that in the seven prosperous years ending in 1929, all industries were equipped to produce 50 per cent more than they could sell.

(Continued on page 315)



THE UNEMPLOYED TRY TO DO SOMETHING FOR THEMSELVES.

Casey's Chronicles from the Work World

By F. Shapland, L. U. No. 230, Victoria, B. C.

(Continued from June Issue)

"Well," I ses, 'I have an idea that ye are alludin to the color of me hair, an', ses I, as I bowed low with me hand on me heart, 'me hair is of a very rare color, an' so far, leadin' scientists have been unable to discover its equal on the continent, an' the only thing I see here to compare with its beautiful tint is the cheeks of her ledgyship sittin' there at the window, an' now, dear fellow creatures, I'm sure ye'll excuse me departure whin I tell ye that I am due to meet the heads av our company at an important conference where I am to deliver an essay entitled, "Hints and suggestions as to the correct deportment of telephone operators while on duty" I backed gracefully out through the door just as the chief operator came hurrying in to see what all the noise was about."

"Yes," said Ellen, "and do you know he never rested until he got a proper introduction to me, and then he pestered me so much with his attentions that I married him to get rid of him!"

"Well," said Terry, "the firm of Casey and Company has been in existence for a good many years, an' I don't see any signs of either party askin' for a dissolution of the partnership."

"No," said Ellen, laughing, "Terry occupies the same position as the spare tire on the car. Take 'Slim' out and show him the garden while I get dinner ready."

"Come wid me," said Terry, "an' I'll show ye some of the results of me having spare time to do things I like." "Slim" followed him along a neat concrete walk to the rear of the house. Passing through the open gate of a high lattice fence at the corner of the house, they stepped out on a board walk of heavy flagstones. The sloping ground lent itself admirably to a series of four massive terraces almost buried in a profusion of bright-colored rock plants. At right angles from where they stood stone steps led up to the door of the sun room which projected out from the back of the house.

Centrally located, and facing out on a lane, flanked on the two outer ends by a high board fence, was the garage, and on either side of its inner end, which contained an entrance door, was a lattice fence with a doorway. The upper side between the two fences was used as a berry patch, while the lower side was a wood yard. A long, wooden gate on this side opened out on the lane. This gate was hinged on to a 30-foot pole. A seven-strand guy wire, with a turnbuckle in it, ran from the top center of the gate to an iron ring a few feet up the pole to keep the gate from sagging. An aerial ran from the top of the pole, and just below

the aerial was fastened a long pulley clothes line.

Going down the walk they came to the pole. Looking at it, "Slim" remarked: "It wouldn't take a Sherlock Holmes to deduce from the visible evidence that an old wood butcher lived here." "Well," said Casey, with a chuckle, "that pole has been a life saver to me. Whin I get a little lonesome for the feel av the old belt and hooks, I put him on an' climb up to the top av the stick, an' look around while I talk to meself. But whin Ellen catches me she says, real mad-like: 'Terrence, what in the world are ye doin' up there agin?' 'Well,' I say real humble-like, 'me love, I'm just tightenin'

"Dinner," called Ellen from the side porch. They made their way into the house and were met by Eileen, who, tall and graceful, was a lovely picture of what her mother might have been as a girl. With a dimpled smile of welcome she shook hands with "Slim," saying: "No wonder dad's looking so happy tonight; he's sure glad to meet up with his old tilikum."

Casey led the way to the bath room, where "Slim," with much spluttering and splashing, removed the traces of toil from his face, and then with brush and comb, slicked up his hair. "That looks a little better," he said. Casey duplicated the performance, but when he tried to brush his hair, which stood up in a stiff, unyielding pompadour, he met with little success. Looking into the mirror with a grin, he said: "Now phwat in the devil would ye do wid a big cowlick like that?"

"Well, seein' yuh done your best with it, and so far your family hasn't thrown yuh out, I guess maybe yuh can get by this time," was the unsympathetic answer.

Making their way to the dining room, where Ellen had the dinner ready, they took their seats, with Casey at the head of the table. With bowed heads they waited while Casey, in response to a nod from Ellen, mumbled out something unintelligible, which answered for the blessing, and then, with a sigh of relief, grasped the carving set and, in the same vigorous style he used in splicing secondary taps on a big transformer, cut off large slices from an appetizing roast of beef, each one's plate receiving a goodly portion, to which he added the "trimmings," as he called them, consisting of creamed mashed potatoes, Yorkshire pudding and vegetables smothered in rich brown gravy. Everyone being served, there was no hesitation in obeying his command to "fall to." Soon the plates were cleared, and Casey's urgent plea that they have another helping met with a prompt, decided refusal. Eileen cleared away the joint and the empty plates while Ellen quartered a large lemon pie, topped with thick, creamy meringue.

Homerian Meal Consumed

"None for me," said "Slim," with a tragic air. "Slim, me boy," was Casey's reply, "Ye'll make no mistakes if ye follow this old maxim: 'Niver refuse anything, for fear ye get in the habit of it!'"

Eileen returned and they managed to finish the last course and Ellen served

(Continued on page 314)



SHAPPIE

up the aerial.' 'It seems to me,' says she, 'that aerial needs a lot of fixin'. Some day ye'll be fallin' down an' breakin' yer neck!'"

"Well," said "Slim," severely, "I don't blame her. Judgin' by the splinters on the stick, she must be kept pretty busy mindin' her overgrown baby. But," he continued, looking around at the rock work, "where did yuh get all the stone for the fortifications?"

"Ye see that vacant lot," said Casey, pointing up the hill across the lane? Well, a house wrecker tore down an old building there, an' there was more rock in it than in some Irish castles. It's all down hill an' I just opened a panel in the fence, an' the rock that was too big to load in me barrow I just rolled down—an' there ye are!"

Even a Piece of Green Cheese

"Some people get all the breaks," said "Slim," as he looked around at the flowers which broke out in a riot of gorgeous colors on all sides. "If there's anything lackin' in your cup of joy, why just let us know, and we'll try to get it for you, even if it's a piece of green cheese out of the moon."

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIII

Washington, D. C., July, 1934

No. 7

Why Company Unions Fail

Company unions are makeshifts. Employers know them as makeshifts. They do not undertake to defend them upon any rational basis. The "literature" growing up round company unions is poor stuff; devoid of logic, drive, color and vision. The representatives of company unions move "under raps." They lack the tempo of free men. They are like fighters in a prize ring, told to go in and lie down. And they lie down; they know they are lying down, and secretly they are ashamed of themselves.

Behind these representatives of company unions are highly paid lawyers, commanding the technical sophistries of the law, and these lawyers pull the wires, while the poor puppets dance—mechanically upon the legal strings.

The drive of corporation heads right now—especially in the radio broadcast field—is to get these controlled unions recognized. They believe every man—and every group of men—have their price. They raise the salaries of the men, and then rest their case there, on the ground that these men are "ours"; that their minds are "ours." At the same time, they spread wholesale propaganda against free unions, as dangerous, irresponsible and rebellious. Thus they miss the real meaning of free unions, and of free men.

The fact is company unions fail not because they are makeshift unions, but because they move under raps. They fail because men have self-respect, like to speak out, like to act like men and not like sheep. The free union gives men a chance to respect manhood in themselves, and company unions do not.

Bosses think that unions are mere economic organizations, when they are much more. They are brotherhoods, and causes, and instrumentalities of free personalities.

Violence— Why?

Men who know anything about driving automobiles know in a general way about physical laws. They know if you throw open the car's throttle, and then jam on the brakes, that two forces are in collision, and shock and strain result. They come to know the workings of a common law: to every action there is a compensatory reaction.

Yet these same men—if they happen to be employers of labor—fail to understand that compensatory reaction arrives inevitably among human groups. If employer-management is of that old-fashioned, medieval type which fails to provide

expression for human aspirations and desires; if working men are hemmed in by unwise restraint, interference and coercion; if working men are misused—the inevitable reaction sets in. In this sense, all violence in labor disputes is the inevitable reaction to unwise management.

This being so, it is rather an impertinence upon the part of employers to charge—as they frequently do—that violence is the result of agitators, or hoodlumism, or revolutionaries. They should place the blame where the blame lies, upon bad management. When violence occurs, management should clean house; change tactics. Human beings respond to fair treatment; reactionary management is the essence of violence.

Hitler Wobbles

Hitler came into power on a settled policy of falsehood. He makes no bones about it. You control the masses, he asserts, by telling thundering big lies. His propaganda department is the most astute in the world. It grinds out myth after myth—the while the real economic forces grind away against these masses, reducing their stake in society, and lowering their standard of living.

It was inevitable that Hitler would succeed for a time. Lies travel faster than truth. Hungry men grasp at painted straws. But men can't live on straws, nor can they get spiritual sustenance out of untruth. They come to understand. They lose confidence—and the old spirit of rebellion reasserts itself. This is what appears to be taking place in Germany. Hitler wobbles. He hasn't delivered. He can't deliver. When the rebellion really breaks, it will rush on with awful force.

Needless to say, no other event could bring so much real gain to the world, as Hitler's fall.

International Labor Co-operation

The President of the United States has before him a proposal that will make the United States a working part of the International Labor Office at Geneva. If he signs the measure, it should make way for closer co-operation between labor groups of the western world. Inasmuch as most national problems have their international aspects, the need for close international co-operation is apparent.

The United States has a stake in I. L. O., it should be remembered, for its basic conception originated with Samuel Gompers.

When the League of Nations was formed after the war, a special part of it was devoted to labor questions: that is to say, special arrangements were made for the nations to meet to discuss labor problems which affected them all. In the League's labor organization a great novelty was this: each state was not merely to be represented by its Minister of Labor or other official—it was also to send a representative employer and representative worker. In the annual International Labor Conference each country has four votes—the employer and the worker one each, and the government two: thus the two parties in industry are directly represented in these discussions of labor problems by 58 states-members.

The annual conference is in a sense an international industrial parliament: it differs from a parliament in many respects, and not least in this—it does not make laws. It draws up treaties; and even the treaties bind only the states which

agree to declare themselves bound. Often only a small change is needed in the laws of an industrially advanced country to adapt them to the terms of the new labor treaty or "convention". Sometimes, however, it is a big step for a country to take—for a newly industrialized country to abolish, let us say, all employment of children under 14 years of age, or to reduce the weekly hours of work. Or it may be a question of the abolition of forced labor in the great colonial empires.

The delegates at the conference are men and women uniquely competent for the job in hand—ministers of labor, under-secretaries, government officials, whose daily business is the framing and the administration of labor laws, and with them employers and trade union leaders (representing the industrial and not the political machine), whose whole lives are spent in study of the conditions of labor in their countries.

Tomorrow Still Is The lure of a brighter tomorrow irresistibly pulls men. Five hundred scientists meet at the Chicago World's Fair, and attempt to visualize developments of the next 25 years.

Airplanes powered from stations on the ground.
Electric motors run by sunlight.
Elimination of infectious disease.
Regular transoceanic air traffic.
Abolishment of slums.
Less noisy cities.
Air-conditioned houses universally adopted.
Facsimile radio and television.

Yet we wonder if the great mass of Americans are responding with the old fire to these alluring pictures.

America's technical genius is great, very great, but it hasn't been great enough to give a universally high standard of living—to abolish poverty—for all. Until America's genius can do this, American masses will remain cold to technical achievements which make the rich richer, and the poor, poorer.

Pause The Roosevelt Administration has paused in its labors. This is wise, and perhaps necessary. It was a precipitate, vigorous, almost panicky drive which began March 4, 1933, and continued until this hour. The need was great. The emergency pressing. Now that preliminary ground has been broken, and a new social order envisioned, it is sensible to look round, and to take stock. How much has been accomplished? How much remains yet to be done?

The President has established the principle of control. He has established the principle of public interest in industry. In this sense, all industries are public utilities. The President has reestablished the principle of democracy as applied to economics, given the great masses a new stake in America, and put economic considerations above politics. And these are gains.

But guildism—self-government in industry—is far from being accomplished. Social insurance, not relief, is yet to be realized. Technological unemployment must be faced. Profits must be curtailed in the interest of redistribution of wealth. These are new goals.

We believe before the President returns to Washington, he will have made new contact with the great masses. He will find them more urgent for fundamental reform than ever.

On Neutrality It is to be regretted that under the stress of employer opposition to labor organization, the government has relapsed into a pretense—that is, a pretense that neutrality can exist. When any great fundamental tenet is involved, neutrality is impossible. You can't be neutral about slavery, food, love, war, mother, home, or country. You are either for or against.

Now the struggle for labor organization is fundamental. It is the essential issue of the time. It attracts violent opinions, and preferences—and these opinions and preferences are determined by a man's background, enlightenment, experience, friendships, ambitions, temperament and income. No man however remote from the labor struggle, or however disinterested in his thought processes, can be said to be neutral on the subject of labor.

The wise and essential way to adjust labor disputes is by negotiation as between union representatives and employer representatives. But when employers refuse to recognize a union, then the employer is not only violating known principles of human and industrial relations, but incidentally is violating federal law. To set up a neutral board to study this violation appears to be retreating. There can be no neutrality in such a matter.

Self-Government In Industry Over and over we have bewailed the lack of fundamental thinking on the part of employers. They don't go in for philosophic consistency. If they did, labor might be better off.

Just now they are criticizing government interference with business. They want self-government in industry. They want self-government? Not exactly. They want—most of them—autocracy in industry. They don't want the government to interfere, but they want to interfere in the lives of all who work.

The only way to have self-government in industry—the only way, is to recognize unionism. Guildism is predicated upon the idea of workmen's organization, and employer organization. Guildism on any other basis is autocracy—not self-government.

NRA arose in the United States as an inevitable result of the lack of labor organization. NRA will have to continue just so long as employers oppose unions. If unionism becomes universal, NRA can recede, and guildism can take its place.

The mechanical industry of the new order is inordinately productive. So the rate and volume of output have to be regulated with a view to what the traffic will bear—that is to say, what will yield the largest net return in terms of price to the business men who manage the country's industrial system. Otherwise there will be "overproduction," business depression, and consequent hard times all around. Overproduction means production in excess of what the market will carry off at a sufficiently profitable price. So it appears that the continued prosperity of the country from day to day hangs on a "conscientious withdrawal of efficiency" by the business men who control it all for their own use, of course, and their own use means always a profitable price.—VEBLEN.



WOMAN'S WORK

MRS. ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO WIVES OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

An Interview by Pennell Crosby

MRS. ROOSEVELT was in her riding clothes. Possibly she had just come in from an early morning canter, when she invited me into her office on the second floor of the White House. I had come, with her gracious permission, to talk with her about women's auxiliaries and their importance in the union labor movement.

As we know, Mrs. Roosevelt has been a union sympathizer for many years and has not hesitated to take labor's part in many ways, one of these being her active work for the National Women's Trade Union League. She has been a member of the league's New York local since 1921 and she is highly valued there for her able service and her generous personality.

Auxiliary members and those who are thinking of organizing auxiliaries will be happy to know that the First Lady thinks our groups are a worthy part of organized labor even though they are made up of women who, most of the time, have to stay at home and take care of the house and the babies, and budget the family income as best they can, for she feels that home influences should reach far into the world. She thinks it is particularly important for union men's wives to understand the ideals and methods of their husbands' organization and to support the union in all their contacts.

"The wife's whole future and the future of her children depends upon the security of the man's job," she said. "A wife should always try to understand a man's work and enter into his life with intelligence and sympathy."

Energetic, enthusiastic women can be a vital force in the labor movement, she believes, and a strong network of auxiliaries can have a great influence on public opinion. I told her about our women's groups in the electrical workers' union and how much we hoped to grow and be of real service to our locals, and how our women refused to be discouraged even though at times it was very difficult to keep on.

Mrs. Roosevelt feels that our women's organizations in connection with organized labor can help enormously, "because ideas and ideals come out of the home." Honesty, courage, fairness, must be learned in the home; our children

must learn them from us and our husbands must be encouraged by our loyal understanding.

In our interview she emphasized the need, today, of something that has always been a strong policy in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and that is union co-operation with management. Labor, she says,

Auxiliaries, like unions, she feels are effective because they enlist the energy and ability of many individuals into the strength of a group.

Mrs. Roosevelt is probably the busiest woman who has ever been mistress of the White House. Washington people continue to be amazed at the multitude and variety of activities she fits into her time. A columnist who claims to have "the inside dope" puts Anna Eleanor Roosevelt at the top of his list of advisors to Franklin D. Roosevelt. She travels frequently as the President's unofficial observer and finds out at first hand what conditions are in various communities. Recently she made a tour of Puerto Rico for this purpose. When she finds people who are desperately in need of help, as she did in a surprise visit to mining communities in West Virginia, she tries to arrange some way in which they may be given a means of supporting themselves in comfort.

Her interest in women's organizations and in constructive social work continues as strong as ever. She attends many meetings and gives generously of both time and money, to work which she considers worth while. Some of this money she earns herself—for example, the fees she earned for radio broadcasts were all given to various welfare organizations. The National Women's Trade Union League has been the recipient of some of her radio fees.

In spite of days so crowded that every minute is precious, she is always serene, friendly to everyone she meets, magnetic—a woman whom it would be an inspiration to know no matter what her position in life. And she has a gift for enjoying every contact, for remembering people, for personal kindness to her associates, that is very winning.

One of her activities for the Women's Trade Union League in New York was the raising of funds for hostess houses in that city, where tired, discouraged girls can rest and be given lunch by the organization; and for many years she has given Christmas parties at the club house to children of poor and unemployed parents.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the National Women's Trade Union



MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

must take the responsibility for giving a fair value for a fair wage, and an active part in helping management to keep up production. She feels that this is an important function of the union.

It is vital now, she indicated, when labor is having a better chance, to realize the unions' opportunity to make good, by a deeper understanding, not only of their own problems, but of the economic problems of the nation. For industries, she reminded me, cannot pay good wages unless the workmen make it possible for the business to prosper. Through their skill they can improve production and make the product cheaper to the consumer, and thus accelerate the cycle of recovery.

(Continued on page 324)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84, 613 AND 632, ATLANTA, GA.

"The Objectives of an Auxiliary," was the subject Mr. J. A. Harper, vice president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, discussed at our last meeting. When a man who has had 30 years of experience in the labor movement will come and outline the many different ways an auxiliary could be of valuable assistance to the union, we fail to understand why any man would object to his wife joining an auxiliary, or why he would not appreciate the help that is possible for the auxiliary to render. We are anxious, ready and willing to have the business managers call on us any time.

Mr. R. J. Johnson, business manager of Local No. 613, was present and made a short talk. We hope Mr. Elder, business manager of L. U. No. 84, will pay us a visit soon.

We are especially proud of our new members. They are taking such an interesting part in the work. Miss Vaughn and Mrs. Perry, two lovely young ladies, joined us and we know they will prove valuable members, as their fathers have long known and appreciated organized labor. With Mrs. Armstead and Mrs. Stroud serving as captains of the membership drive, we know our auxiliary will be a huge one. We are having much fun, also.

Mrs. C. N. Boone, president, prophesied that some day we may have a junior order auxiliary and, personally, I think it a splendid idea, not only for the young people but to raise our children from kindergarten age to appreciate and understand the union. I fear so many of our failures are due to our lack of knowledge along this line.

We enjoyed the last WORKER immensely, and are glad to know that as time goes on the men are realizing more and more that we need them and they need us to make a success of putting over to the public this all important labor organization business.

MRS. DEWEY JOHNSON.

623 Terrace Ave., N. E.

How to Draw Up Auxiliary Laws

From several of our women's auxiliaries we have received copies of their constitutions and by-laws. Since there is no central women's organization in the I. B. E. W., each auxiliary has the privilege of drawing up its own laws, but because it is sometimes difficult for a new group to know how to go about this, we are publishing for your guidance a typical constitution and by-laws.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS.
L. U.'S NOS. 177 AND 862, OF
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I

Sec. 1. This organization shall be known as the Women's Auxiliary to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Jacksonville and vicinity.

Sec. 2. This organization shall be under the jurisdiction of and subor-

dinate to the locals of the I. B. E. W. of Jacksonville, Fla., and vicinity.

Sec. 3. The objects of this organization shall be to work in conjunction with the locals of the I. B. E. W., to encourage the demand for the union label of every nature, to encourage the purchase of union made goods and to help to organize workers, men and women of every trade or calling, and encourage organized labor generally.

ARTICLE II

Sec. 1. Membership — The wife, daughter, mother or sister of a member in good financial standing, of a local of the I. B. E. W., over 16 years of age

shall be eligible to membership in this auxiliary, provided that the daughter or sister is unmarried or widowed.

Sec. 2. The membership fee shall be \$1.

Sec. 3. Dues for members shall be 25 cents per month, payable in advance. Effective August 1, 1930.

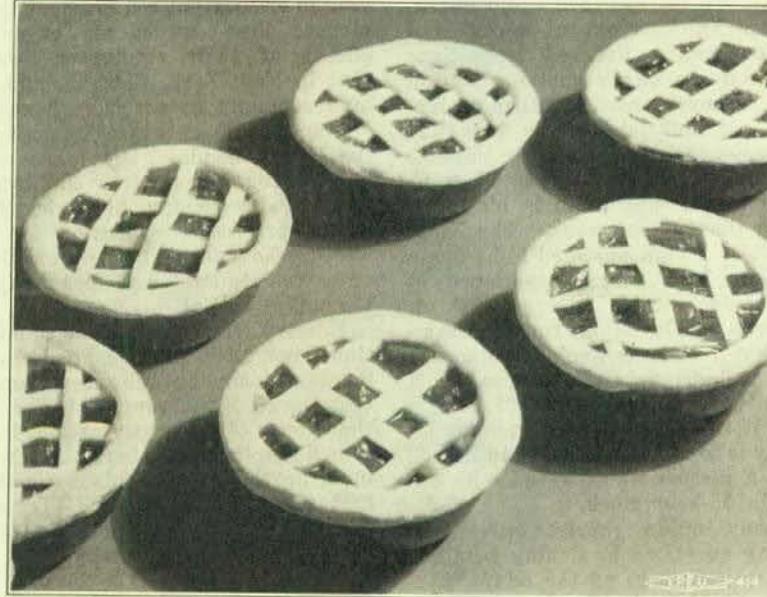
Sec. 4. Officers — The officers shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and executive board.

Sec. 5. Nomination for officers shall be by written ballot. The two receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the nominees, beginning with

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LET'S MAKE CHERRY TARTS

By SALLY LUNN



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

Delicate, Flaky Crust and Juicy Filling-Cherry Tarts Are Summer Joys.

Fresh fruit pies and tarts are certainly among the grandest joys of summer, but not every woman knows how to make them "just right." The recipe we are giving you this month is for cherry pie or tarts, but it will give you the right method for making pie or tarts from any juicy fresh fruit. One of the most difficult problems, that of keeping the undercrust from being soaked with juice, is solved by pre-baking this crust until delicately browned before putting the filling in. Then the rim is moistened when putting on the top crust, and the edge tucked in carefully so the juice will not leak out, and the top crust pricked to let the steam out. Or you may use the lattice strip effect as in the tarts illustrated. Here is the recipe:

4 cups tart juicy pitted cherries
2 tablespoons cornstarch

1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter
1/8 teaspoon salt
Pastry

Simmer the cherries for five minutes, and drain. When the juice has cooled mix the cornstarch with it, cook until thickened, add the cherries, sugar, butter, and salt, and mix thoroughly. Pour the hot fruit mixture into a baked pastry shell, add the top sheet of dough and bake in a moderately hot oven (375 to 400 degrees F.) for 25 to 30 minutes, or until golden brown. Cherry pie made in this way should have a crisp undercrust. In the place of the upper crust, twisted strips of dough may be laid in lattice fashion across the fruit and pressed onto the lower crust at the rim. Or you can make individual pies in tart shells, either with two crusts or lattice tops.

Bulletin of the I. B. E. W. Radio Division

*** Prepared and Circulated by New York City Radio Unions for the Entire Industry ***

THE long overdue and much-postponed radio broadcasting code hearing took place on June 20-21 at Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C., and again the lack of unity amongst radio broadcast technicians stood in the light of their progress. I am referring to the statements of company union spokesmen in their efforts to fight the battles of their employers against I. B. E. W. organization as a means of bettering our profession. Such ridiculous assertions as "there are no qualified radio operators or technicians out of work" and "All broadcasting licensed technicians unemployed are either amateur station owners, or have turned to other professions or are unfitted for this work and would prove to be an economic liability to the employer" were made by N. B. C. company union spokesman in his effort to retain the 48-hour week. The N. B. C. considers a man qualified if he has a license and two years' experience at radio technical work. A very selfish attitude was displayed in further statements that a 40-hour week was impossible for technicians and when asked if "it is entirely human to feel 'I have a job and if they can pay more money let them pay it to me'", he answered "Yes". This in a discussion as to why he opposed the 35-hour week.

Company union representatives, in answering questions by deputy administrator and members of the administration were woefully lacking in experience in matters concerning labor problems and their ability to properly handle such representation was repeatedly challenged.

Their stand opposing reduction of working hours, it was pointed out, did not coincide with the wishes of the President of the United States. They said they agreed with Mr. Roosevelt's policy—but "there are no operators out of work!"

Engineer Surplus

Slamming radio schools which have created a surplus of engineers, I. B. E. W. spokesman said 4,000 men are licensed for 2,000 jobs and that his amendments would create only 460 new posts. Also said industry easily can stand 10 per cent raise on basis of increased incomes and pointed out that radio requires rigid government regulation to prevent monopolies.

Starting in to relate specific instances where broadcasters have violated labor guarantees in NIRA, Thomas R. McLean, of radio division of Brotherhood, precipitated furious debate which ended when Farnsworth ruled out mention of

any particular station and Baldwin objected to any unsworn testimony alleging violations.

Union was told by Farnsworth to take its complaints immediately to the National Labor Board for investigation and "heartily recommended" this action.

Inquiring "Does Section 7A mean anything?" McLean charged that flaunting of provision guaranteeing right to unionize is general in the industry and that "considerable trickery" has been used to circumvent requirement that employers keep hands off organization efforts of their employees. Asserted that in New York, Chicago, and Cleveland company unions have been set up and notices given technicians not to join the Brotherhood.

Repeated demands by Baldwin that McLean's testimony be stricken from the record were overruled by Farnsworth, who said he did not consider that any "indictment" had been made by the union official.

Edward N. Nockels, code administration labor advisor, challenged the statements of company union representatives that the N. B. C. wage scale was higher than any other organization had obtained for their members. Nockels was quite heated up over this statement and rather testily said that WCFL had paid \$60 for 48 hours for many years to his I. B. E. W. radio technicians. This seemed to surprise both company union delegates, who obviously had never bothered to check up on anti-union propaganda spread by dishonest employers. The St. Louis scale of wages, \$60 for 48-hour week, seemed to aggravate Mr. Baldwin, executive officer of code authority. He objected to this as a criterion saying that St. Louis was the birthplace of I. B. E. W., therefore all scales were higher there. Nevertheless St. Louis operators have been enjoying these wages for a period of nearly nine years.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers demanded a 35-hour week with 10 per cent increase in existing code minimums. This wage change would require 42 stations to pay their 439 technicians a \$4 weekly raise. One hundred and eighty-two stations, employing 813 technicians, would receive a \$3 weekly raise and 252 stations, employing 554 men, would have to raise weekly wage \$2.

Edward D. Bieretz read the brief of the I. B. E. W. which was a lengthy document compiled by the research department of our Brotherhood. Mr. M. H. Hedges, who is chief of this department, has presented data to show that the broadcasting industry can and should

put more men to work by cutting hours, also increase of 10 per cent in wages. This proposed change would only put 460 new men to work, yet we have the painful fact before us that there are between 4,000 and 8,000 technicians out of work. Whilst many of these are school graduates and without experience a sufficient number to more than fill all new vacancies occasioned by the 35-hour week could readily be obtained.

It would be interesting to have a record of all out-of-work experienced technicians in each radio center throughout the country.

J. V. Fitzhugh, of San Antonio, spoke for the technicians in his territory asking that payments of merchandise, theater tickets and coal, etc., in lieu of salary be declared taboo in code. He also presented other requirements in nature of transportation expenses of technicians employed on remote jobs, also limitation of time within which hours might be worked.

T. R. McL.

Notes on the Hearing

The long-delayed rehearing on the radio code finally got under way on June 20 and consumed the better part of two days to complete.

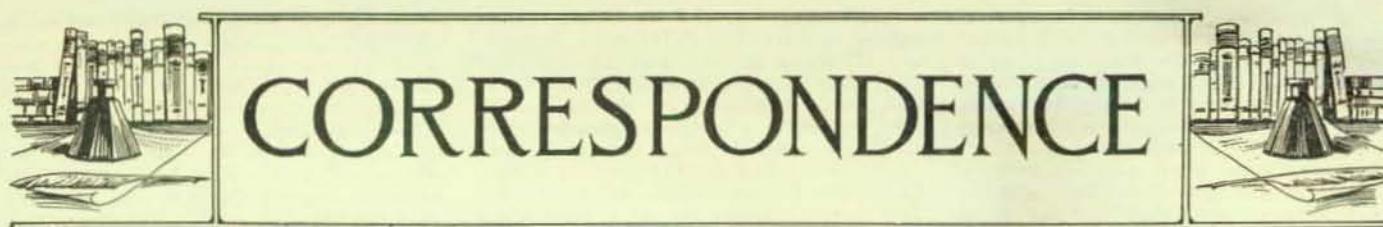
I. B. E. W. representatives from Washington, Chicago, San Antonio, Cleveland and New York presented the case for their members. Because of the great amount of testimony, the deputy administrator expressed the belief that it would be several days before all the testimony could be studied and post-hearing conferences could be called.

Company Unions on Trial and Found Wanting

Those in attendance saw handed down an irrefutable indictment of company unions. The contrast of a real union and a counterfeit was thrown out in bold relief. There was a demonstration of two company unions actually going to the front to fight the employer's battle against an army of unemployed technicians.

At a time when the trend is definitely towards shorter workdays, at a time when the President has practically commanded industry to employ more wage earners and particularly at a time when the earnings of the major networks show a phenomenal increase, the representatives of the N. B. C. and C. B. S. company unions insisted on the continuance of the 48-hour week, because, they claimed, there was an insufficient number of competent technicians available and if a shorter workweek was insti-

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CORRESPONDENCE

L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR., RADIO DIVISION

Third Class Radio Telephone Licenses

Editor:

Recently engineers from Omaha and Council Bluffs radio stations organized and affiliated with the I. B. E. W., Local No. 22. Since doing so many discussions of interest to radio engineers have taken place, and one subject in particular that has been much cussed and discussed is that of third class radio telephone operators' licenses. Believing this to be a matter warranting considerable thought we are taking this means of bringing it to the attention of other locals.

It has been our understanding that the third class radio telephone license was primarily intended for airplane pilots. This intention was good but now the holders of these licenses are making inroads into other fields of radio operating; namely, ground aviation stations, police radio stations and broadcast station control rooms. In our local situation it has come to our attention that men with practically no technical knowledge of radio whatsoever, but who possess one of these licenses, are taking the places of capable men.

Needless to say, the rapid advancement of the art of radio transmission, and the present high status of radio broadcasting, can be largely credited to the unceasing efforts of the engineer and consequently it is only fair that he be entitled to reap the meager rewards therefrom. Now, however, it is possible for almost anyone with a yen for radio, plus an ability to memorize a few outlined paragraphs, to obtain a license and immediately become "qualified" as a radio operator. Such a lack of requirements necessary to obtain this operator's license can only result in the wholesale issuing of these tickets to no good purpose. With an already existing surplus of approximately 6,000 competent licensed men, the unemployment among technicians is thus made much more serious. We grant that the restrictions of the license limit the type of work that can be done by the holder but it is our contention that the positions held by these operators should be filled with more capable men. It is not fair to the embryo operator who, armed with his new license, aspires to go forth and conquer in the fields of radio engineering. Neither is it fair to the men with years of experience who are now struggling along on a bare subsistence to have to meet with this additional opposition. The Federal Radio Commission recognizes the fact that unemployment exists among the licensed operators by renewing their licenses without service. Let the commission continue to issue new licenses; in fact, going further in making the requirements almost ridiculously simple in the case of the third class radio telephone operator's license.

The members of the Radio Division of Local No. 22 feel that a moratorium on the issuing of all operators' licenses would be a wise move, but that something should be done immediately to retard the influx of these lower class tickets. We suggest that each local discuss the matter and protest to the Federal Radio Commission, through proper

READ

- About third class radio licenses, by L. U. No. 22.
- The marine electrician, by L. U. No. 773.
- A challenge to champion climbers, by L. U. No. 77.
- Flint swings into our news column, by L. U. No. 948.
- News from Toledo, by L. U. No. 245.
- Progress of a new local, by L. U. No. 25.
- Air conditioning provides work, by L. U. No. 528.
- Midsummer heat has not interfered with the quantity or quality of these local letters.

channels, against the issuance of the third class radio telephone operator's license, as is being done under the present set-up.

Let us see an expression here from other locals on this subject.

G. A. ANDERSON.

L. U. NO. 25, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES, N. Y.

Editor:

Local No. 25, I. B. E. W., has now been chartered two years, and on June 20, 1934, we held our first regular election of officers. The result of the nomination and election is interesting in view of the fact that the original officers were not elected but were appointed by the International Office. There is also to be considered that the local was initiated in the midst of depression and the members have for the most part been unemployed for long periods.

Despite these adverse factors and general trend to oust the "ins" in all elections these days, there was only opposition in two offices, that of vice president and one place on the executive board. The election resulted in all the past officers being re-elected almost unanimously.

The officers, who were elected to serve until June, 1936, are as follows: President, J. Arthur Mulligan; vice president, Bert Cole; financial secretary, William N. Halloran; treasurer, John V. Dougherty; business manager, Joseph Lorenz; executive board, James Hartigan, Herbert L'Hommedieu, Peter Huber and Mark Costello; examining board, Arthur A. Mottola, John Shenstrom and John Weidner.

I am sure that everyone of my Brother officers feel as I do, that this overwhelming endorsement of their efforts in this local's behalf will give all of us a renewed confidence and a will to serve impartially in the interest of all the members of the organization. Personally, I wish to thank everyone for the confidence they have shown in me and who have accorded me the opportunity to be of service to the organization for another two years. I shall be grateful, too, for constructive criticism as to my shortcomings, to that in correcting them I may perform the duties of my office properly.

Outstanding in the short history of this local is the respect it has been accorded from all who have dealings with it. Public officials have commented on the straight-forward and businesslike methods the electrician's union uses. Other trade unions marvel at our discipline and the fact that the electricians have been able to up-hold the wage scale called for by agreement. Builders admit that of all the trades the electrical is almost the only one in which the established scale is being paid.

This is a record in which every member can feel a justified pride. Each man by his conduct on the jobs and by his respect for the local by-laws and working rules has helped build the reputation the electrician enjoys.

The greater credit rightly belongs to our able business manager, who by his tactful handling of difficult situations has commanded the respect of everyone with whom he has had dealings.

The goodwill of the employers, public officials and the consumer should be the first goal of every union and with this background of confidence any honest objective sought should be attended with success.

It was with great pleasure that I learned of the formation of Local No. 589, I. B. E. W., in Jamaica, Long Island, a local composed of electricians employed by the Long Island Railroad. It is with admiration for their courage and initiative that Local No. 25 welcomes them to the evergrowing Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and extends to them all good wishes for success. It is to be expected that these two locals can be of mutual aid to each other and any assistance Local No. 25 can render will be gladly given.

On every side we see evidences of the advance of unionism and the general outlook presents an encouraging picture. Union labor may find fault with some of the details and methods pursued by the New Deal, but if one disregards the minor faults of administration and views the far-reaching fundamental principles underlying the whole program the broad foundations upon which we may build for the future will be revealed. Labor has been accorded its rightful status in the industrial economy of our nation. These rights are being established and cannot be retracted except with dire consequences; therefore, the only alternative is to retain, clarify and strengthen these protective measures so that the workingmen will be forever freed of selfish exploitation at the whim of unscrupulous employers.

MARK COSTELLO.

L. U. NO. 26, GOVERNMENT BRANCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

One never knows what the future holds forth. I speak in behalf of myself as the new scribe of this local, having been appointed at our last meeting by our good President Sullender. I appreciate his faith in me—may the gods of literature give me wisdom.

A goodly crowd attended our last meeting; in fact, I didn't see a vacant chair, and from all indications you Brothers had better come early in the future if you want a seat.

It seems as though the spirit of organization is catching on down at the yard and elsewhere. Perhaps the last four years of stormy weather which seems to have existed throughout the land is slowly but surely bringing to mind the old phrase, where there is union there is strength and conditions.

We welcome our newly acquired Brothers, and may the privileges of unionism be theirs.

The boys are somewhat confused as to what constitutes our 40-hour workweek. Now this may sound absurd, but follow me: The law says, to my understanding, that is, if I understand it, we shall work beginning Monday the first day of the week, five eight-hour days, our week ending Friday. Then Saturday and Sunday are the last two days which we take off. Holidays are paid at the rate of time and a half, work exceeding the 40 hours also paid time and a half. Work other than emergency which necessitates one to work on Saturday and Sunday, these two days to be furloughed in advance, which keeps your week from exceeding 40 hours. Very simple? Well, let's see:

The boys down Navy Yard way feel as though Saturday and Sunday are days worth getting time and a half for, and we are not quite sure if the law means we rest two days after working five, which means you can't work over 40 consecutive hours without time and one-half pay. That is to say, is it quite all right to furlough four days, counting Saturday and Sunday, and work 80 consecutive hours? So you see with just the few above-mentioned high points there is plenty of room for debate.

Brother Quinn got so deep in the discussion of law that the first thing we knew he was referring to Moses. Well, at any rate we expect to be clear on the subject by the time the next meeting night rolls around. May they all be as interesting as the last.

So, remember, boys, the first Thursday of each month your local meets at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, S. E.

One never knows what the future holds forth, or should I have said the kitty.

J. C. BENSON.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Local Union No. 77 challenges any member of the Brotherhood to break the pole climbing record held by our president, Brother C. L. ("Red") Hardy.

At Everett, Wash., on Labor Day, 1907, Brother Hardy made a pole climbing record that to our knowledge has never been equalled. "Red" Hardy's time was 18 seconds, Jack Cameron's time 23 seconds, "Kid" Hardy's time 24 seconds.

The rules for the contest were: Pole, 62 feet above ground; cross arm five feet from top of pole, and foul line five feet from the ground; both feet on ground at start and at finish; both feet on cross arm and "hit" the pole below the foul line. Three official time-keepers. Future contestants to use Brooks light weight adjustable climbers.

We have received a pair of Brooks climbers. Brother Hardy says they are the fastest and lightest climbers he has ever used. "Red" is going out to break his own record, made 27 years ago.

Local Union No. 77 will handle the Brooks climbers. We will give a pair free to the first future contestant we hear of who breaks Brother Hardy's record.

In the annual report of the city of Seattle, department of lighting, which is just off the press, there are some interesting figures on the low voltage street lighting circuit that were not available at the time the special article on this circuit was published in the January, 1934, JOURNAL.

The operating and maintenance cost for

overhead street circuits was \$49,767.72 in 1925 when there were 10,764 overhead lamps and \$31,265.09 in 1933 with 12,869 lamps. This shows a saving of \$18,502.63 and there were 2,105 more lamps in service in 1933 than in 1925, or a saving in operating costs of 47 per cent by using the low voltage circuit, or a saving of \$2.19 per lamp a year. The cost of the cut-over was \$6.50 per lamp. This circuit will pay for itself every three years. Also, what the linemen are most interested in, it saves a human life each year.

We now have in our midst a new member of the family in the form of Local Union No. 997, Port Angeles, Wash. This local was installed on June 8 with a membership of 10, mostly employed by the city. Plans have been made to organize the territory and it is expected that there will be a local in Port Angeles of 50 members within the next few months. This local was installed by Brother Grace, president of Local Union No. 46, Seattle, at the request of International Representative J. Scott Milne, as it was impossible for Brother Milne to be present due to other Brotherhood business. Brother Grace was accompanied by Recording Secretary Charles G. Payne, of Local Union No. 77, Seattle, Wash.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Greetings, electrical workers: Conditions throughout the country are of such nature that discontent seems to prevail all over. But Local No. 245 is really going to surprise you by writing good news for a change. We have accomplished something here in Toledo that is worth boasting about, and we shall sing our praises to the universe. Since last October we have been recruiting our weakened ranks, trying to build them up to war strength, at the same time opening negotiations with the company, preparing and presenting a contract to the officials of the light company, who were tied up in so far as having the power to grant any increase in wages was concerned. They told us that authority must come from New York. So the negotiations dragged out over a period of eight months, but thanks to the judgment on the part of the members in selecting such untiring men as Brothers Schumaker, Buchanan, and Lee to work along with Brother Oliver Myers in thrashing out our grievances with the company, and following the advice of our International Office and Brother Boyle, of Chicago, and by not losing our heads, and by getting back of our business manager, we ended the war here, minus bloodshed or even violence.

A strike vote was taken in April—146 for and four against—but was held in abeyance until the U. S. Department of Labor was notified and Mr. E. H. Dunigan and Mr. Taft were sent here as conciliators, for at this time three of our leading automotive parts plants were out on strike and riots were common in our streets. State troops were here and a general committee had agreed upon a general strike, setting June 1 as the date for a general walkout. The local newspapers placed the electrical workers in a key position as the results of our actions were a deciding factor in the labor situation in Toledo. The time of the conciliators was equally divided between the auto workers and the electrical workers.

After the troops were turned loose with fixed bayonets we then set May 27 as a final date for our strike and June 1 as the date for the general strike, as we had the promise of support of practically all the different labor organizations in Toledo. Our wage committee went into 24-hour sessions with the conciliators and the company officials,

Several counter propositions were offered in substitution for a wage increase. An additional 24 hours was asked for twice and granted both times after the wage committee asked the rank and file.

Some opposition, of course, was shown, but finally, on June 1, Mr. Frank Coates was sent here from the New York office of the Henry L. Doherty Company and an agreement was reached averting the strike here, giving labor a victory over our sworn enemies, the Chamber of Commerce. Our wages were restored back as before two 10 per cent cuts were given us, and we here in Toledo can now boast of a signed agreement and a 100 per cent organized job. This takes in the overhead and underground distribution, garage and stores departments, electric and steam production, powerhouse, lamp, meter and transformer departments.

This success can only be claimed because the members backed the wage committee and organized this job. Patience played a big part and co-operation another. We placed three good, honest, untiring members on this committee to assist our business agent and got behind them, but the process was slow. Months would go by and we thought that nothing had been accomplished, but all this time things were taking form.

One of our most sincere and hardest workers for the local during this period, our vice president, George Maiberger, had the misfortune of getting badly burned on the very first day that this new wage scale went into effect. He is at this time confined in a local hospital, but I am glad to say that he is improving fast and will soon be with us again. Brother Edward Holland, who was similarly burned two months ago, will soon be back on his old job again. At-a-boy, Ed, and George!

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Muskegon has been silent for some time, but we are still very much alive. Those who may be inclined to doubt the above statement should be present at our annual picnic to be held the first Saturday in August. Remember the date, youse guys—August 4.

Conditions are a little better here this summer, but not good enough to cause a fellow to have a nervous breakdown from overwork.

We believe the NRA code for the electrical contracting industry will help pull the business out of the mire of cut-throat bidding.

Brother Sweet should attend meetings more regularly. We need the team of Plunkett and Sweet to liven up the meetings.

Women are often accused of being gossips, but certainly there are gossips of the male sex. One is the fellow who hurries to report the meeting to his boss. He is the bird who keeps the street informed of what is doing in any organization to which he may belong. He is the skunk who delights in getting something on some fellow being although he is never able to produce the proof. He is happy when he has the gang in turmoil. He loves excitement. Let's muzzle him. Nuff said! See you next month.

GIBBS.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

A letter reached me the other day from, well, I won't say right where, but it was from a local in a town that many of us had a warm spot in our hearts for. It was an Ohio town. Now this letter says that they as a local have the opinion that "the constitution making mandatory the affiliation of

membership in the E. W. B. A. is a restraining influence on the minds of prospective members."

Let me tell you our experience, or rather my experience. When the insurance feature was finally made law in January, 1922, all our members who were eligible for it quit, leaving three members, two of whom had joined L. U. No. 303 when they were over 55 years of age. These two worthy Brothers have passed on since then or I would ask them to read this latest resolution.

Why do I dig up all this history? Because between the passing of your opinion on to the membership and the day it will be argued out we have a good opportunity to figure out what is best.

On the face of it it would seem that to ask a new member to join the organization and then tell him that there was an insurance feature costing 90 cents per month added onto his dues was something terrible, if you look at it that way. But it is part of the organization and a good part because if gives \$1,000 of insurance to many a home that otherwise would never have a cent. Let me ask you how many of those who had policies with the various companies had to let them go this past five years, while the \$1,000 policy in the I. B. E. W. at 90 cents per month, that caused so much kicking, and all that goes with the kicking, is still intact? Yes, indeed, is still intact. Think of that. The companies who insured you have given you extensions, cash settlements and generally lapses and you are 12 years older now, with possibly some of the ills that develop, while the \$1,000 is still good at 90 cents per month.

Why don't these new applicants ask you to take off the assessment for the pension fund? They surely have provided themselves with pensions for their old age before coming to the I. B. E. W. local for trade advantages, or maybe the pension bonds or other schemes were too costly so they will take Brotherhood's plan. But, oh my, that 90 cents for insurance! More next month.

THOS. W. DEALY.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

The fellow who starts on the bottom and works his way up—bless his heart—bestow upon him your sympathy; he needs it.

Through many privations and heartaches and weary hours of toil, the road he chose is leading him. His self-respect must be abandoned and he cannot afford friends. Each step in the ladder means the sacrifice of a principle; to travel light is the order. After him comes a retinue of jackals and hyenas; they are politicians and other bloodsucking vampires. When he reaches the top, some inner consciousness tells him all is not well. He then must needs build a great ballyhoo; turn philanthropist; live in a big establishment, with a multitude of flunkies, both be-trousered and in skirts. Everyone is miserable in that autocratic hovel and he is the most so of all.

Perchance an artist—that is a man who cares for neither power nor money—happens along with a picture representing the truth, and that will scare him even to a point where he will make himself ridiculous.

When such a one answers the last round-up and all the physicians in attendance have not dulled his faculties with their dopes and nostrums, he will realize the futility and nonsense of it all. His life will not then be entirely wasted, but what a price for this lesson!

Others start on the top and work their way down.

Such a one, through inherited instinct, conscience, or, call it what you please (where

does our innate knowledge come from?) has learned his first lesson. Like all humans, knowing one road to be an impasse he took the opposite way. He considers all work as degrading and is interested only in getting the "best things out of life." He frequents a restricted circle, becomes a puppet and wallows in the mire.

This "big time Charley" has no friends. Being of no account, he has no enemies. He has lots of hangers-on of both sexes; they prey on him, some envy him, others despise him. He goes on exhausting the "pleasures of existence" and never finds any satisfaction. He finds only an increasing appetite for rottenness and in sober moments, emptiness in his heart.

At the last call, lesson No. 2 has been learned.

He must come back again and build another house of flesh... (This slipped out. Will somebody explain to me what I am talking about?)

When he does, I would like to imagine him as a grown up man; a fellow who knows both roads and follows neither one. He will think the upper road is good, for those plodding that way; the lower street is fine, for those who wallow; that is where they belong. Looking at them he will smile and condemn no one. Day by day he will perform whatever task confronts him, for it has to be done. It may be a job of work, a mission of kindness or a hard fight where blow for blow is dealt; he will perform it but in doing so he follows his inspirations and cares not at all about the outcome; he knows he cannot lose. He finds that everyone in this world is doing the best he can, with his limited means.

The fate of his soul bothers him not; that tiny spark which is himself cannot be "lost" and is the only thing in his makeup that does not need saving. Never seeking publicity, he is seldom heard of.

For a finale, lend an ear to John G. Whittier, that Bostonian:

By thine own soul's law,
learn to live;
And if men thwart thee
take no heed,
And if men hate thee
have no care.
Sing then thy song
and do thy deed,
Hope then thy hope
and pray thy prayer—
And claim no crown
they will not give.

RENE LAMBERT.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

The excitement of Ontario's election has been predominant in the minds of everyone for the past month, and now that the voice of the people has been heard in no small degree in giving the Liberal party such a sweeping victory, we will have to settle down and get to business. We, like the people of the U. S. A. when President Roosevelt was elected, are looking forward to some degree of improvement in the administration of our provincial affairs.

Our local union held its election of officers at our last regular meeting, with the following results: President, C. Blair; vice president, H. Fummerton; financial secretary, W. Otway; recording secretary, J. C. McEwen; foreman, W. Vanderkaa; auditor, W. Huartson. Over 90 per cent of the membership voted these men into office, so we trust that all will be satisfied that they were not put in by clique request, but by the majority of our membership. We extend our best wishes

to those taking office and ask the members to give them their utmost in co-operation.

Our thanks are due to our retiring president, C. Doughty, who has given generously of his time and efforts in furthering the interests of our local union, and I am sure that he will give his best in a lesser capacity on the side benches. Before closing this item I would like to impress upon the minds of elected officers the importance of attending meetings. Attendance, in my humble opinion, is the means of keeping the membership of any organization intact. Lately we have had bigger and better meetings and it's surprising the effect it has on the officers and the old standbys. It gives them encouragement to carry on the good work.

The social activities of our local have been dead for some time past. So it was decided at our last meeting to hold a picnic this summer and stimulate the fraternal feeling among the members. A strong committee was formed and it is the hope of this committee that all members will co-operate to the utmost in making this, our first annual picnic, a great success.

The philosophy of life is hard to understand. Every man is endowed with brains, which were intended to be used. Some have brains and use them, others have brains and abuse them and again, others have brains and do not know how to use them. Take, for instance, Longfellow: He wrote a poem on a worthless piece of paper and got \$65,000 for it. That's genius! Then there are some men who can write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth a million. That's capital. A mechanic can take a piece of metal worth a few dollars and make it into jewelry worth thousands. That's skill. Again there is the man who can take a piece of canvas worth a few cents, paint a picture on it, and make thousands out of it. That's art. Take myself, I could write a check for \$10,000, but it wouldn't be worth 10 cents! That's tough. Finally, there is the man who joins a labor organization to better living conditions. That's good judgment. But, there are thousands of men, if they would only use the brains that God gave them, like the man in the pictures I have penned above, get down to business and organize and work for the benefit of the workers, why we could swing wages, working conditions and legislation in our favor, just as easily as the electors of Ontario ousted the capitalistic government that has just gone down to defeat.

Unions are organized to fight collectively for the weak as well as for the strong, for the individual as well as the masses. Grievance committees are appointed to take care of individual reasonable grievances. Therefore, my suggestion is that any member who has a grievance, come with it to your local union first, don't wait until you have become tangled as a fly in a spider's web, and then expect your local union to do miracles. Remember, we will always do our best to straighten out the grievance of any member, but sometimes the member goes to such extremes himself that it makes it difficult for our local to get the desired results.

In closing might I say that the voice of "experience" has nothing on the voice of our ELECTRICAL JOURNAL in bringing courage and determination into the homes of the workers, to fight out the destinies of our future. There are many correspondents, too, who are continually expounding truths and pleading the cause of the worker. Is it all in vain? We hope not. So come on, press secretaries; keep up the good work, even if we only get the odd member now and again. Remember the parable in the Bible, "There is much joy in Heaven over one sinner repenting."

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

The result of our election of officers on June 15 was as follows: President, "Tommy" Thomkinson; vice president, Harry Bitner; financial secretary, Ray Murdock; treasurer, "Jim" Elder, Sr.; business manager, Fred Hatcher; executive board, Goldsberry, Thompson, Maxwell, Dowling, Hoagland; examining board, Albury, Knox, Mente and Morris; recording secretary (by appointment), C. O. Grimm.

This is an entirely new set of officers, with the exception of Financial Secretary Ray Murdock. Most of the newly-elected officers are old timers in this local, however, and have served in various official capacities before.

Of course, there is the usual amount of hard feeling and dissatisfaction on the part of a few members who just can't see how we are going to get along with the new regime. I have experienced the same thing on each election during the past 10 years and each time we pulled through with new accomplishments and improvements, in spite of the seeming uncertainty of things at times.

You know there were millions of people who doubted the wisdom of changing our national policy and leadership before our last Presidential election, but comparatively few doubt it now.

The New Deal helped our nation, and has proved to be the thing we needed to regain confidence in ourselves and our country. Perhaps this change in our local union will stimulate activity and renew our interest in its affairs, thereby making of it a better local union.

Remember, these men were elected by a majority vote of our membership. They are now a part of the local and should be supported and encouraged by all of us, whether we voted for them or not. Give them a good, fair start by putting your shoulder to the wheel and pushing, instead of blocking their progress with unfair criticism.

In unity there is strength; let's mass it against unfair conditions.

CLARENCE O. GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

The following was written by one of our oldest members, Brother A. G. Hiscock, and dedicated to the "unemployed electrician":

We go out in the morning and roam around all day,

Looking for a little job to help us on our way.

But alas! we meet with no success, get turned down left and right,

And return home to our lodging house in an awful plight.

Our landlord wants his room rent, or else we cannot stay,

We also have our grub to buy, for which we cannot pay.

We are absolutely at a loss to know the next best thing to do,

And sit and think, and think, and think, feeling very blue.

If we don't get work very soon to help us get our living,

Something serious will happen, of that there's no misgiving.

We are all getting so demoralized, demented and darn lazy,

The asylums will not be big enough because we are all going crazy.

Our election of officers took place on June 28, and the following members were elected to guide the destiny of Local No. 353 for the

ensuing two years: Brother J. Nutland, president, by acclamation; Brother E. Forsey, vice president, by acclamation; Brother J. Dolson, treasurer, by acclamation; Brother B. Maunder, recording secretary, by acclamation; Brother C. M. Shaw, financial secretary and business manager; Brothers R. McLeod, F. Ainsworth, J. E. Price and W. Mead, executive board; Brothers P. Elsworth, J. Wiggins and W. Robertson, examining board.

We are anxious to get this letter in before the July issue goes to press, so that our out-of-town members may have this information, so are cutting this letter short. We trust when President Nutland appoints a press secretary he will have much of interest to convey to our members through the medium of this JOURNAL.

CECIL M. SHAW.

L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Another problem now confronting Pasadena's light department in preparing for the advent of power from Boulder Dam is the difference in frequency. That from Boulder Dam will be 60 cycles; Pasadena's plant furnishes 50 cycles, and it has been estimated \$300,000 will be the cost of necessary changes in this city alone. Other cities in the metropolitan district are likewise affected.

A new substation in East Pasadena has been completed and a suitable celebration is being arranged for its dedication. The building is a worthy addition to the light department and a credit to its designers. Beginning June 1, reductions in rates to merchants and householders were established.

After over a year's effort on the part of our wage committee to have light department linemen's wages restored to Los Angeles level and the raise granted by the board of city directors, the lower wage still stands, as the board included increases to several department heads and under pressure then rescinded the action. A new salary ordinance step is about due. It provides for two weeks vacation with pay, establishes a 40-hour week in the utilities and a 44-hour week in other departments. Eliminates overtime, except emergency and allows five cents a mile, \$30 a month limit for employees' use of autos engaged in city business; allows regular fare for trips outside of city. No salary changes will be allowed.

Pasadena to date has escaped with less

than a dozen cases of infantile paralysis, now so prevalent throughout Los Angeles County where nearly a thousand cases have developed. Some health authorities claim it a deficiency disease and but another sign of the poor conditions so many are forced to live under.

Investigators in Imperial Valley report deplorable conditions among crop workers there with typhoid fever prevalent. Thousands of cans of produce go from there to all parts of this country, largely picked and packed by aliens who receive a maximum allowable wage of \$400 yearly. All reformers are branded communists.

Close to 40,000 people witnessed the graduation of 1,200 students of Pasadena's high schools in a colorful pageant in the Rose Bowl. Pasadena's educators are liberal and these young people should give a good account of themselves in the years to come in righting some of the wrongs of gross materialism so apparent.

Unemployment here is now at its greatest peak and as one speaker says this section has turned from the white spot to the darkest, largely due to the great influx of drifters from everywhere. Under terms of federal loans none of these if worthy can be denied food or shelter, and charitable agencies are hard pressed to keep up under the burden. Those on welfare rolls are receiving food, clothes and utility and rent checks and, if able, work 40 hours per month in county truck gardens. Women work at sewing, etc. Direct relief has been found the least costly.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

I have not much to say this month but will state we had a large gathering at the last meeting. Why? Election of officers for the coming term. All of the boys seemed to be satisfied with the outcome of the election.

The election returns were as follows: Chairman C. E. Miller was elected without any opposition at all. Let's hope the president of L. U. No. 474 has as pleasant a term this time as he had the last. Our vice president is John Eagle, a fine, level-headed chap, and had very little opposition. Our good Brother Hands Morgan goes back in as financial secretary with a skip of one term. The ex vice president will take the office of recording secretary. He is no other than

Mrs. Godel Requests

June 14, 1934.

To Officers and Members of Local 3:

As you all know and believe, my departed beloved Henry was always deeply interested in the welfare of your union, and after he died I agreed to let his name be used by the Henry S. Godel Association, because I was given to understand that it would be a non-sectarian social club to perpetuate Henry's good name and not to further Communism or the political aims of any member or clique.

It seems now that just what I did not want to happen, and what Henry would never stand for and was always against, did happen. My dear Henry's name is being used by people with whom he never wanted to have anything to do.

Therefore I must insist that everybody stop using the name of Henry S. Godel in connection with any organization of members of Local Union 3.

I am very sorry I must do this but it is necessary to protect our good name.

Sincerely,

(Signed) (Mrs.) CLAIRE GODEL and Children.

our six-foot Brother whose name is Charles Coley. Adolph Richter was as lucky as the president; he retains the office of treasurer.

The executive board consists of Brothers C. E. Miller, Hands Morgan, Charles Coley, A. R. McCarver, Harry Weldon, John Eagle and Polk Byrd.

Some 10 or 12 Brothers answered the call to the TVA. Some went to Norris, the rest to Muscle Shoals. Let's hope we hear the call for more.

As hot as it is in good old Dixie, one has a hard struggle to get a letter off for the JOURNAL. I think this is sufficient for this time. With best regards to all locals and the International Office, I will pull the switch.

R. B. BAKER,
"Memphis on the Mississippi."

L. U. NO. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

It is some time since L. U. No. 528 has contributed an article to the JOURNAL. Our press secretary, Brother John Mueller, has been too busy as recording secretary, which position he fills very satisfactorily.

On July 15, we are arranging for a basket picnic. This will be our second attempt, and from the way the first one went off, we expect big things this year. Local Union No. 528 has jurisdiction over the electrical work on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railway at Milwaukee and vicinity. The shops at Milwaukee are now practically 100 per cent union, due to the efficient organizing campaign put on by Brother William Hartzheim, our general chairman, and a committee of our good members.

There has been a very large increase in the force in the car department of the shops, due to the air-conditioning of a number of diners, cafe cars, and Pullman cars, the Pull-

man cars being air-conditioned by contract with the Pullman Company. This has made a large amount of work for the electric department. We have been working 48 hours per week since May 1 (until June 26) with a large increase in the number of employees. Laid off employees from L. U. No. 1086, Tacoma, Wash.; L. U. No. 152, Deer Lodge, Mont., and Dubuque, Iowa, were called here as per our schedule to get the extra jobs, besides a number from L. U. No. 494, the Milwaukee building trades union. This made over 80 mechanics and helpers as the accompanying picture will show. This program is completed now and a large number have been laid off until we get started on 50 new coaches and 25 new express cars, which have been made possible by a large loan the company got from the government.

On July 1, all railway employees are to get a 2½ per cent increase in rates due to the recent negotiations in Washington. This is to be followed January 1, 1935, by a further increase, and April 1, 1935, we will have the full 10 per cent back which has been deducted from our pay checks. Our basic rates have remained the same for the past two years. Last month a delegation from L. U. No. 528 attended the meeting of L. U. No. 885 in Chicago, to give them an invitation to attend our picnic. We are expecting quite a few up for the day. Come on, Carl, bring your gang; Milwaukee is making good union beer.

Perhaps our press secretary will get busy next month and tell you how the picnic turned out.

JAMES HAGERMAN.

L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

The marine electrician is one of a branch of the trade which is sadly neglected in the

United States. I give as my reason for this assertion my experience as a seagoing electrician sailing out of New York some years ago. At that time I carried an E. T. U. card, which is general among electricians sailing out of British ports. But I never saw an I. B. E. W. member on any of the ships I visited, or in the shore repair gangs.

Wages paid marine electricians in New York are far below the union scale for general electrical work; consequently, men do not stay long on the job and ruin it. Whereas the job calls for a union rate, apart from getting board and lodgings. This should not enter into the question at all. A tradesman going to sea always receives at least 25 per cent more pay than the shore rate. This is common knowledge among seafaring men of the world.

The modern ship warrants an electrician, not a man raised from the stokehold. The job is a steady one; you rank as an officer, or should. Our young members should make every effort to secure a berth in the new ships as they come out, and claim the job for the trade. Build up a marine section of the I. B. E. W.

The picture I send is one I took of the famous Horn which I rounded nine times, but only on this occasion were we able to get close enough in to photograph. At a later date I will give an electrician's experience of rounding the Horn, should any of the younger generation be interested in the subject I write about.

We in Canada are in the thick of an election, and I hope the members use their franchise, as good trade unionists should.

BILL COLSON.

Editor's note: Very sorry we could not use picture, due to difficulty in reproduction.

"Thunder on! Stride on Democracy!
Strike with vengeful stroke."—Whitman.



THE 100 PER CENT UNION ELECTRICAL CREW AT C. M. ST. P. & P. RAILWAY.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Railroad Local No. 912 greets Local No. 589, of Jamaica, N. Y., representing the electrical workers on the Long Island R. R. We hope to welcome the Pennsylvania electrical workers employed in Cleveland into our local soon. We already have a 100 per cent organization at Conneaut Shops on the Nickel Plate.

That proud smile on Brother A. E. Warner's face denotes that he is a daddy. Congratulations, Brother Warner. Brother Barringer is also the Babe Ruth of Conneaut. Lest we forget, Brother Kelley said "I do" a short time ago. Enough said.

Latest reports from the Halls of Congress would indicate that the working man went to the polls in November, 1932, and used the old bean in marking the ballot. The railway labor act is given a set of molars and the creation of the national adjustment board gives us new hope for a tribunal where grievances will be given the right kind of consideration. Its functions will be determined by the percentage of organization behind the craft presenting its grievances for consideration. All members should redouble their efforts to straighten the lines. Local union officers should forget their pomposity if they are afflicted that way, or join the motive power department of a jackass baseball team. If there is a company union railroad in your jurisdiction, organize it. The company union railroads are lining up their members better than roads which have had an agreement for years. A good organizing committee with a chairman without the big shot complex can accomplish much more than one or two members can, working without the co-operation of the rest of the membership.

We were glad to welcome to our membership a number of the high tension linemen employed by the Cleveland Union Terminal Company, and hope to have a 100 per cent organization in this department before this goes to press. We also welcome back into our fold Brother Ralph Carter, of the Baltimore and Ohio, one of our oldest members. Brother Ted Roberts is our oldest member, not in years but in length of membership.

We have in Cleveland an organization known as the Union Buyers Club. Get in touch with them, Brothers, and buy goods with the union label. Visiting Brothers don't use Yellow Cabs—they're yellow.

We also have a rump organization calling themselves the American Federation of Transportation Workers. The organizer can curse fluently, but his knowledge of labor matters is nil. A smart man wouldn't join; others deserve it.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

It has been several years since this local union has been represented in the columns of our JOURNAL, and probably the writer is to blame more than anyone else.

Much has been accomplished by organized labor in those years and yet there remains much for us to do in the near future.

I would like to write something pertaining to the most interesting events that have occurred in our vicinity in the time elapsed since I wrote the last article from L. U. No. 948.

Michigan Goes Democratic

For many years, in fact, since the Civil War, Michigan has been a stronghold of the Republican party.

The working men and women voted again

and again for the same type of public servants and again and again they found themselves in the same old rut, getting mired down more each year. Many lost their jobs, their homes, their hope, their all, and finally found themselves declaring themselves paupers before an unsympathizing public welfare board.

Now it wasn't an easy matter for one who had been quite prosperous, owned his own home, and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors to go into the lines of the welfare clients and beg for charity; yet this was his only remedy to keep his family and self from a death of starvation and want.

We read that prosperity was just around the corner, and we hoped and maybe prayed that this might be true, but after months and months of the same old story decided something was radically wrong. A country full of foodstuffs and yet we were doled out the barest food supplies; an overproduction of meat, yet we never had meat more than once or twice a week. Clothing, well, we were nearly ready for a nudist colony, when along came a Moses to lead us out of a situation of which we had nothing whatever to do with its making.

None of us have forgotten the revolution of November, 1932, when even our own state of Michigan swung away from the Republican party and Henry Ford to a New Deal and the greatest of all Americans, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The workers of the nation had shown what they could do by their united efforts. Millions of unemployed awaited the shuffling of the cards and the beginning of the New Deal

with anxious hearts and a firm determination of hope born anew in their breasts.

And then came the NRA, giving the workers the right to organize and bargain collectively for their mutual protection and advancement, something unheard of in the past history of this nation.

Thousands of enthusiastic workers everywhere signed up with the various local unions of their craft and solicited new members among their fellow workers and friends, but the manufacturers immediately organized their company unions, saying, "We will make our plan your plan," and started it off by discharging employees who had guts enough to stand by their own convictions and the words of the law, which says, "They shall be free." And so what is the result?

Workers were afraid of their jobs, afraid of the spies and stool pigeons hovering around them, and lastly afraid the law did not mean what it said. And so organization slackened up while the laboring classes watched and waited for some drastic action by Congress.

There have been many strikes in divers industries, but thank God, the workers have won much and will win more if they will stick with their friends and defeat their foes at the coming Congressional elections.

We, members of organized labor in Flint and vicinity, have endorsed Brother John Reid, of Lansing, Mich., for Congress from this district and we are going to send him to Washington as our Representative. Nothing can stop us. He will be nominated. He will be elected.

Friends and Brothers, do likewise in every section of this old U. S. A. and we will have won what we have always wanted, a complete victory.

K. H. GRIMES.

Stout Heart Called Better Than Good Brains

Courage and a stout heart are more useful equipment for living, Dr. H. Devine, of London, told a recent meeting of the British Medical Association, than great intelligence. When people break down mentally, Dr. Devine said, the collapse often is blamed on business misfortunes or family difficulties or on some other outside stress. Usually this is untrue. In almost every instance, Dr. Devine believes, there already is some mental weakness which merely is aggravated by misfortune. The difficulties of life cannot be removed by providing good living conditions or money or any other external asset. Well balanced people preserve that balance under almost any stress or emergency; people who naturally are poorly balanced or afraid or likely to weaken under pressure break down anyway, almost regardless of external circumstances. Many people, Dr. Devine continued, are so upset by the inevitable pain and struggle of life that they shut realities out of their minds altogether and pass gradually into a mental state much like a dream; resulting in the mental disease called schizophrenia. High intelligence seems to be little or no protection, Dr. Devine has found, against such mental deterioration. Extremely intelligent and imaginative people seem, indeed, more likely than the average to try to escape from life's difficulties by this kind of mental flight. Rich and comfortable people are more likely to break down in this way than people who really are poor and distressed. The people who come through life successfully are those, rich or poor, who keep a stout heart to face their difficulties.



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International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Judge not of men or things at first sight.

Scientific Wonders of World's Fair

By CHARLES D. MASON, L. U. No. 134, Chicago

THE following notes upon new scientific devices—chiefly electrical—now being shown at the World's Fair were made with the co-operation of the Westinghouse Company.

Electric Taster

Across the way is another example of extreme exactness. An electric meter which may be said to have a sense of taste, that is it will register the comparative sourness or sweetness of fruit. Two little needle points are thrust into the apple or orange and the meter faithfully indicates how sour it is. Electricity has long since developed the sense of hearing, touch and sight but this is the first example of its developing a sense of taste.

"Electric Eye"—Various Applications "Open Sesame"

This central exhibit of the bay is flanked on one side by a photo electrically controlled cabinet of the metals of the future. Its closed doors can only be opened by the use of a beam of light from a hand flash light nearby. When the visitor directs this beam on the spot marked open, the doors swing open and a display inside is of many samples of the new metals which are likely to have such a great effect on development; iron and aluminum in large crystals, distilled metals and the gasses which have been driven from them, a rediscovery of the hardened copper of the ancients and new alloys such as Konal which retains its strength when red hot.

Hipernik, which responds more readily than any other metal ever discovered to magnetism, has made the measurement of electricity very much more accurate. In the case, too, are the puzzling little arrangements of black and red wooden beads strung on wire which represents to the science the atomic arrangement of different metals. When the visitor has finished examining these curiosities he spots the beam of the flash onto another target labelled "close" and the doors of the cabinet move together as mysteriously as they opened.

Saves Eight Million Dollars

Improvement in iron is not a merely scientific curiosity, for practically all the electricity in the United States is handled first and last by transformers, and the amount of electricity which they waste is determined largely by the character of iron by which they are built. Constant research during the last 40 years has made such an improvement in this magnetic iron that were the iron of 40 years ago still in use throughout the country the public would be paying

about eight million dollars a year for the waste of electricity. A vivid example of this is shown by a coil into which the visitor can thrust two samples, first, one of the iron of 40 years ago which causes the pointer of the meter to indicate on its scale the energy wasted in the magnetising of iron, and second, a similar sample of modern iron for which the meter shows very small losses. A vivid example of the effect of this improvement is shown also by two transformers at the back of the table, one of 40 years ago and the other of today, of the same rating and of strikingly different size.

Floating Steel

Cobalt steel is another very curious material which alone of all the metals in the world can be made to nullify the force of gravity and support its own weight in the air. In the opposite side of this bay is seen a large cobalt magnet floating unsupported which the visitor can push down and it bobs up exactly as if it was on a spring. If it were only possible to build airships on this principle; but unfortunately Cobalt's power to lift itself is limited to about one inch.

Sensitive Bi-Metal

Another very curious sort of metal is known as bi-metal; it is really a pair of Siamese twins of two metals welded together. When heated it curls. It is very widely used for the control of electrically heated apparatus, and to illustrate this there is an electric iron cut open to show the bi-metal control device which keeps its temperature constant.

Flip-Flop Heat Engine

But more interesting to the public, is a demonstration consisting of 18 bi-metal discs which fall alternately on hot and cold plates and consequently incessantly jump back and forth on curved monorail tracks. Nearby is another exhibit of bi-metal peculiarities—a meter which registers an invisible ray of heat. The visitor can intercept this ray by raising a barrier whose shadow protects the meter. Immediately the pointer returns to zero. When the barrier is dropped, the long bi-metal pointer of the meter feels the heat and moves the indicator.

Ultra Streamlining

It has been known for many years that railroads could run much faster than they do, even up to 150 miles per hour, but until recently it was supposed that the amount of power required would be prohibitive. Studies of

streamlining have shown that with trains shaped like airplanes, such high speeds are quite practical as far as power is concerned, and on a table are little wooden models of a street car as ordinarily built and of the same street car as it would be streamlined for a 100 miles an hour. Beside it is an electric locomotive and Pullman as they are actually built, and as they would be built for minimum air resistance and high speed. These little toys are the models actually used in streamlining tests in the Westinghouse research wind tunnel.

Moving Things Stand Still—Water Runs Up Hill

Next door is a dark room in which is shone the stroboglow outfit, that magic pulsating red light which shows moving objects as if they were stationary, regardless of speed. Water dripping from faucets appears as a steady stream, but is a series of little rounded pearl droplets which can be made to descend slowly from the faucet, hang stationary in the air, and even rise from below and go back again into the faucet—like a motion picture run backwards. A vibrating violin wire is shown with its actual "nodes and loops" frozen in mid-air.

Free Electricity From Daylight

Then there is the photo-voltaic cell, which manufactures electricity direct from daylight. It is a little disc no bigger than a wrist watch which held toward the light registers the electricity it is making on a meter. Turning away from the light the meter goes to zero. If it were only possible to make this device in large sizes, American cities might get all their power from acres of metal sheets exposed to the sun light, exactly as the Rock of Gibraltar gets its water supply from acres of metal sheets exposed to the rain. Unfortunately, for the present, the photo-voltaic cell cannot be made to work in large powers.

Blow Out the Lights

Nearby is the breath relay. The visitor by merely breathing upon a sensitive plate can turn the lights in the compartment on and off. The same device could, if necessary, be made to start a steel mill, a locomotive or a battleship by an impulse merely of the breath. In the next panel bay of the messanine are a group of the tremendous lights used for airports, the 1000 watt landing field floodlight which makes landing safe at night is mounted on a pole of spun concrete. The visitor

can turn this on and off, and beside it on the table is the airway code beacon an odd looking column of glass three feet high which incessantly floods in green light the code word "W". Travellers on a country road seeing this beacon at a distance, do not realize what enormous lights they really are. Beside it is the code flasher which must be relied upon to actuate the flash of airways code beacons at remote spots for months at a time. A wall picture of an actual airport shows the innumerable ways in which electric light is essential to night aviation. Around the railing of the gallery are a series of the little colored obstacle lights which are used to mark the boundaries of an airport and lighting.

Shooting Down Planes

On a table where the visitor can play with it, is a light weight portable search-light with pistol grips, by means of which airplane traffic can be controlled from the ground at airports. By the two trigger-like switches code signals both in various colors and in dot and dash can be transmitted even in daylight to very long range. And finally, above all is the enormous 36-inch airport revolving beacon, its double beam of light sweeping around the wall exactly as do the long chain of its comrades which mark the airways of the United States.

HOW TO DRAW UP AUXILIARY LAWS

(Continued from page 303)

the president and so on in order as to rank.

Sec. 6. The executive board shall consist of president, secretary and three members to be elected from the floor.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all regular and special meetings, to preserve order and enforce the constitution and by-laws and to name a majority of all appointed committees.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the vice president to preside at all meetings in the absence of the president and she shall be chairman of the membership committee.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the record of proceedings of each meeting; to conduct all correspondence of an official nature and in the absence of the treasurer to receive all money and give her receipt for same.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all money for membership fees, dues, and other sources, always giving her receipt for same and shall deposit the funds of the auxiliary in the bank designated by the organization to the credit of the auxiliary. She shall pay out money only when ordered to do so by the auxiliary at a regular or special meeting, by check only and such check shall bear the signature of the president and treasurer. Stub to show purpose of the payment in each case. She shall render a financial state-

ment of receipts and disbursements to the auxiliary each month.

Sec. 11. Officers shall be nominated at any meeting in April except the last and elected and installed on the last meeting in April of each year.

Sec. 12. An auditing committee shall be appointed on the first meeting night in April, and they shall audit the treasurer's books and make their report to the auxiliary before the installation of officers.

ARTICLE III

Sec. 1. All officers when installed shall take the following pledges, which shall be administered by the retiring president or by a past president, or in the absence of both of these, by a president or past president of a local of the I. B. E. W.

Obligation—Do you and each of you solemnly pledge your word of honor as an officer of this auxiliary to perform the duties of your respective offices as prescribed by the constitution of and by-laws of this organization; to support and maintain same to the best of your ability and to deliver to your successor in office all books, papers and other possessions upon the expiration of your term of office, or upon demand of the auxiliary or the I. B. E. W.?

Sec. 2. An officer failing to attend three consecutive meetings without a reasonable excuse, her office shall be declared vacant, and the auxiliary shall immediately go into the election of an officer to fill the unexpired term.

(To be continued next month.)

Meat Diet and Bread Diet Both Insufficient

Both the all-meat diet and the all-bread diet are bad but the all-bread one is the worse; at least for African negroes and probably for everybody. So it appears from dietary comparisons of two East African tribes, the Masai and the Akikuyu, made recently by Dr. J. B. Orr and Dr. J. L. Giles for the dietetics committee of the Medical Research Council, in England. The men of the Masai tribe, Dr. Orr and Dr. Giles report, live almost exclusively on meat and raw blood, with smaller amounts of milk. The Akikuyu men, on the other hand, live chiefly on grains with some roots and fruits. Thus the food of the Masai is chiefly proteins and fats with very small amounts of carbo-hydrates, while the Akikuyu live chiefly on carbohydrates in the form of starch and sugar with only small quantities of protein and fat as well as of the chemical element calcium contained in meat and milk and important for formation of the bones. Physical comparisons of the two tribes show the meat-eating Masai men to be about five inches taller, on the average than the grain-eating Akikuyu and more than twenty pounds heavier. Their average muscular strength, tested by the dynamometer, is about one-half greater. The grain-eating Akikuyu men are found to be more subject than the Masai to bone deformities, decayed teeth, ulcers, anemia and lung infections. The Masai are more subject to rheumatism, arthritis and intestinal disorders. More meat and milk for the Akikuyu and liberal doses of fresh vegetables for both tribes, would act, the British experts believe, to improve the health and stamina of everybody.

BULLETIN OF THE I. B. E. W. RADIO DIVISION

(Continued from page 304)

tuted the company union members would suffer a reduction in pay. The first claim we know is not true and is simply a smoke screen used repeatedly by employers and dictated by them to the company unions and the second claim clearly demonstrates the domination on the company unions by the employers and the impotence of these pseudo-unions to retain their temporary gains when in the not-too-distant future the employers find it no longer legally necessary to tolerate this company union foolishness. It is to be hoped that by that time the technicians on the networks shall have realized the futility of their company unions and the necessity of a strong outside organization to make and to keep really worth-while working conditions.

We recommend the radio pages of "Variety" for an up-to-the-minute account of what is happening at the code hearings and of many other matters vitally important to the radio technicians. This magazine is published weekly and can be depended upon for an unbiased presentation of current radio happenings.

The complete record of the recent code hearing can also be obtained from Jesse Ward, Earle Bldg., Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC WORKERS BACK SINCLAIR

(Continued from page 294)

When the plan is put into effect it will insure employment for those who want to work at wages that will be consistent with a standard of living worthy of the name American. It will relieve the taxpayer of his burden of supporting the unemployed. It will eliminate poor-houses and charity organizations. It will pension the aged and incapacitated. It will aid business through increased buying power. It will furnish professional men and women an outlet with adequate compensation for their professional accomplishments. It will not interfere with the ambitions of the rugged individualist. It will guarantee to every man, woman and child in California, economic independence, which we as citizens of this great republic have a right to expect.

The EPIC plan must not be construed as applying only to any particular group or section of the state; being true to our democratic ideas of government, it promotes the general welfare of all the people irrespective of their station in life. If the reader is skeptical on this point, you can secure the plan in full at any Sinclair for governor headquarters, read it, analyze it, and make your own decision as to its practicability.

Organized labor has nothing to fear from a government based on the principles of true democracy, neither has any other organized group of Americans who

Annual Statement of Electrical Workers' Benefit Association

In compliance with the requirements of the Fraternal Act of various States, we are publishing below information contained in the Annual Statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1933:

Ledger Assets December 31, 1932	\$3,876,878.06	Interest Accrued on Bonds Not in Default	33,698.91
INCOME		Prepaid Insurance	979.63
Membership, Admission and Reinstate- ment Fees	\$483,627.40	Total Non-Ledger Assets	49,989.35
Interest on Mortgage Loans	21,837.30	Gross Assets	\$4,063,594.99
Interest on Collateral Loans	1,961.43	Less Assets Not Admitted:	
Interest on Bonds and Dividends on Stocks	127,715.81	Book Value of Real Estate Over Mar- ket Value	\$18,287.87
Interest on Deposits in Trust Com- panies and Banks	105.45	Book Value of Bonds Over Amortized or Investment Value	410,799.76
Rents	35,478.93	Book Value of Stocks Over Market Value	95,163.00
Refund Paving Assessment	95.67	Total	\$524,250.63
Refund Alarm Charge	2.00	Total Admitted Assets	\$3,539,344.36
Profit on Sale or Maturity of Bonds	1,001.75	LIABILITIES	
Total Income	671,825.74	Death Claims Due and Unpaid	\$20,383.00
Total	\$4,548,703.80	Death Claims Incurred in the Current Year Not Reported Until the Follow- ing Year	15,775.00
DISBURSEMENTS		Advance Assessments	2,692.80
Death Claims	\$358,658.34	Total	\$38,850.80
Salaries of Officers and Trustees	8.00	EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES	
Salaries of Office Employees	40,742.95	Number	Amount
Insurance Department Fees	200.00	Benefit Certificates in Force December 31 of Previous Year	49,830 \$44,176,900.00
Rent	5,400.00	Benefit Certificates Written During the Year	2,800
Advertising, Printing and Stationery	628.25	Benefit Certificates Revived During the Year	113 95,450.00
Postage, Express, Telegraph and Tele- phone	519.41	Benefit Certificates Increased During the Year	1,109,675.00
Bond Premium	295.00	Total	52,743 \$45,382,025.00
Publications	77.00	Deduct Terminated, Decreased, or Trans- ferred During the Year	4,988 3,362,050.00
Expense of Supreme Lodge Meeting	903.56	Total Benefit Certificates in Force December 31 of Current Year	47,755 \$42,019,975.00
Legal Expense in Litigating Claims	1,785.74	Benefit Certificates Terminated by Death Reported During the Year	384 358,625.00
Commission on Bonds	25.00	Benefit Certificates Terminated by Lapse Reported During the Year	4,604 3,003,425.00
Protest Fees	2.31	EXHIBIT OF DEATH CLAIMS	
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	24,361.53	Claims Unpaid December 31 of Previous Year	26 \$20,416.34
Personal Tax	128.00	Claims Reported During the Year	384 358,625.00
Insurance Premium	1,491.46	Total	410 \$379,041.34
Federal Tax	50.61	Claims Paid During the Year	370 358,658.34
Auditing	750.00	Balance	40 \$20,383.00
Community Chest	150.00	Claims Rejected During the Year	14
Loss on Sale or Maturity of Bonds	89,547.50	Claims Unpaid December 31 of Current Year	26 \$20,383.00
Decrease, by Adjustment, in Book Value Real Estate	9,373.50		
Total Disbursements	535,098.16		
Balance—Ledger Assets December 31, 1933	\$4,013,605.64		
LEDGER ASSETS			
Real Estate	\$418,779.87		
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	\$503,892.49		
Loans Secured by Pledge of Bonds, Stocks or other collateral	40,390.16		
Book Value of Bonds and Stocks	2,882,072.07		
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks not on Interest	167,780.05		
Bills Receivable (Advanced Taxes)	691.00		
Total Ledger Assets	\$4,013,605.64		
NON-LEDGER ASSETS			
Interest Due and Accrued on Mortgages	\$14,321.71		
Interest Due and Accrued on Collateral Loans	989.10		

have for their purpose the attainment of economic freedom without endangering the security of the American home.

President Roosevelt has virtually placed on trial all the established financial, professional, business, trade and labor associations in the United States, and their attitude toward each other, and toward the nation during this crisis in our history will go far in establishing their future value as American institutions which merit protection and preservation by the government. Those who retain their names on the altruistic roll of honor will then by mutual consent unite as true Americans, and drive from our midst those who would trample our Flag underfoot, or seek to render futile

the many sacrifices of the founders of this great nation.

The "Joint Political Organization" of Los Angeles, representing thousands of electricians through the political affiliation of Local Unions 18, 40 and 83, stand ready and willing to assist materially in any political move that has for its objective the culmination of democracy, and so we publicly acknowledge our endorsement of the EPIC plan, and will work unceasingly for the election of Upton Sinclair for governor so that California may reap the benefit of his untiring years of study, which we are convinced has resulted in a practical solution of the problem of the interdependence of man.

NEW FERMENT CALLS FOR NEW ADJUSTMENTS

(Continued from page 285)

generate 34 per cent of the electricity generally available and 80 per cent of that used by householders. On a total investment of \$613,452,000 the state, in 1929, earned a net return of 6.08 per cent.

"Directly affecting the life of the country as a whole, has been the development of a co-operative union, acting both as a wholesaler and manufacturer as well as a retailer, which, in 1932, embraced 786 local co-operative societies with 512,968 family members. These societies owned and operated approxi-

mately 10 per cent of all industrial activities in Sweden, in 1932, and controlled from one-third to one-half the wholesale and retail trade in food, shoes, and clothing. In 1926, the total number of stores under their direction was 2,411; in 1932, it had increased to 3,716. The co-operative union is acknowledged to be in a strong position and to contribute notably to the economic stability of the country, total sales, in 1933, amounting to 152,480,000 kronor as compared with 149,450,000 kronor, in 1932."

PHYSICS MAKES CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMICS

(Continued from page 288)

result reflected in a corresponding increase in "debt". Thus the debts in the United States doubled in the inflation from 1926 to 1929, and doubled again during the depression from 1929 to 1932.

This process of simultaneous creation of new credit money and new debt mainly accounts for the accumulation of large fortunes through speculation and is the cause of breakdown in the system of distribution.

With this behaviour of the system under control, there would be no general unemployment and the earnings of capital, management and of individuals would all be proportioned to what each contributed of value to society as a whole. In other words a balanced economic system offers the best solution of the economic and social problems which has ever been pictured in men's minds. It offers a maximum of individual freedom with a maximum of production.

On the other hand when the debts M are allowed to expand, the following happens. The new unearned money arising out of "capital gains" accrues only to creditors. Debtors do not share in the opportunity to realize these unearned gains. This is a one-sided process which yields potential wealth to one class only.

Being unearned wealth, no work having been done for it, the only way it may be realized is by borrowing on security of wealth. Borrowed money can be spent only for capital goods, otherwise it could not earn either interest or principal. Thus when there is an inflation with the creation of much new money through debt, there is gross over-expansion in the purchase of "capital goods".

At length men realize that the new capital can not earn normal interest and they suddenly stop investing. Prices of debts fall and as men stop buying "capital goods," the total money flow E falls off. *Either prices must fall or men be discharged.* The latter mostly happens. As men are discharged, earnings fall off, E is further reduced, and it becomes less and less possible to loan money or earn interest on what has been loaned.

If there have been plenty of failures, defaults, foreclosures, etc., and debts are enough reduced, the remaining interest charges again can be earned and men can again borrow money. Then L comes

back to equality with S , E again equals R , and there is recovery.

However, if failures, etc., are prevented, debts remain too large, interest charges cannot be earned, new loans cannot be made, S continues to exceed L , and business continues to go down grade.

The rate of fall in the net national income will be $(L-S)V$ where L and S are the amounts loaned and saved per year and V is the velocity, in times per year, of the circulation of money in the circuit RDE.

It has been estimated that V is about 5. If this is true, a dollar saved and not loaned means \$5 reduction in the net annual income in the United States. This is true whether the dollar represents unused bank deposits, credit withdrawals or money sent abroad without a corresponding purchase.

The present condition in the United States and apparently in the world as a whole is a chronic orgy of saving with no opportunity to loan either as capital or to create credit. So long as this condition holds, there can be no real recovery.

Governments may borrow, thus creating a market for loans, but if this is done, the debt continues to increase despite the fact that it is this very excess of debt and the impossibility of earning its interest charges that accounts for the present situation. The total debt within the United States is now four times the normal moneys on which interest can be earned. (See Figure I.)

Thus the present world situation in a nutshell is that men are saving money and not being able to invest it. Each dollar thus saved and not invested accounts for a fall of V (it may be 5) dollars (or pounds, francs, marks) in net real income. Every man is engaged in a desperate, oftentimes life and death, struggle to shift this loss of income off onto the other fellow. It cannot be done, but the savagery and brutality of the universal attempt at self-preservation is reflected in cutthroat competition, racketeering, etc., for which there is no remedy short of removing the cause.

The situation can be remedied.

The main possibility is the use of credit to start business in motion. The use of credit need not involve any increase in permanent debt. Credit can be extended on the basis of existing "debts" as collateral and when the credit money is retired, no new debt is left. In fact, this is the common practice in the use of commercial credit.

Thus business, giving credit, and acting in concert can put men to work producing what experience has shown will find a market as soon as wages are paid. The newly employed men who make the product will promptly purchase the product. As soon as this process has restored a balance between L and S , there will be a surplus of private credit available and public credit can be retired.

This may result in a new speculative inflation. If so, the prices of securities will rise and in order to keep such inflation in hand and prevent a recurrence of the 1929 disaster, a capital gains tax should be used to divert money from speculation to maintain the balance between E and R .

When the system is once stabilized, it is only necessary to establish the proper agency to watch the ratio between L and S and take any one of several possible measures to maintain equality between the two factors. If this is done, then automatically E , R , or both, increase with increasing prosperity as new money is earned. Unemployment is permanently done away with. Gross maldistribution of wealth will not take place, because the periodic inflations in the value of debts, which cause the maldistribution of wealth, will be kept under control.

The net national income will be a maxi-

mum and the nation as a whole will maintain a degree of prosperity never known before.

Under this stabilized condition incomes will be in proportion to what each man produces of value to society. This will apply equally to all classes of the population, including wage earners, managers, and owners of capital. But the incomes of all, in other words, the net national income, will be limited only by the desires of society for a higher scale of living.

CASEY'S CHRONICLES: SKETCHES FROM THE WORK WORLD

(Continued from page 299)

the tea, over which the talk became general.

"Did ye have a long, hard day at the office, Eileen?" asked Casey.

"Not too bad," was the answer. "Sometimes the manager of the office is almost human. After he had gone through the morning's mail he dictated a pile of letters, and after I had typed them out and got them ready for mailing, he said: 'It's a warm day, Miss Casey, and a little fresh air would do you good. You might take these letters down to the postoffice, and then deposit these checks in the bank, and you needn't hurry back.' So, I did my errands and then went into an ice cream parlor where they had an electric fan going and dallied over an ice cream soda. After lunch I took some more dictation and he sent me out again. But say, dad, what adventures have you had today? You know, she said, turning to 'Slim.' 'It's a poor day if dad hasn't run across some funny little experience to tell us about at night.'

"Terry's getting to be a great gossip; he doesn't miss anything when he goes on a little afternoon jaunt in the neighborhood," said Ellen, laughing.

"Not if I know it," said Casey with a chuckle. "Why just this afternoon I was strolling down the street and, just as I came to the Milligan Place, I stopped to fill me pipe in the shade of a big lilac bush. While I was detained by me pipe I heard voices. Now Mrs. Milligan is a stout, husky dame av the Maggie Jiggs type, while Milligan is a little, lean wisp of a man with a cracked voice. She's great on entertainin' an' bridge parties, an' she makes him do all the house work an' drudgery. An agent had just got Mrs. Milligan to sign an order for some tea, an' he was tellin' her how he had been out in a relief camp, but there was nothing to do there an' he got fed up with it and so he came back to town an' took the first job he could get in preference. They were standin' on the front porch, an' Milligan was down on his hands and knees with a big bucket av water scrubbing it. He must have been mad about something, for he gets up on his hind legs, an' wavin' the scrub brush in the air, he screeches out: 'Some people make me tired. Here I am, day in and day out, workin' me fool head off, doin' all the work, while me wife is holdin' bridge parties an' entertainin', an' what do I get out av it? Nothin' but me board an' a little tobacco money. I just whish't I had a chance to git out in a relief camp where I cud git rested up!' Mrs. Mil-

ligan turns the color av a brick an' makes a hefty slap at the poor old man.

Never Get Married, Eh, what?

"He jumps back an' catches his foot in the scrub bucket an' goes down on his back, an' the dirty scrub water just sluices all over him. Mrs. Milligan stoops down, catches him by the collar, yanks him to his feet an' shoves him through the front doorway, follows him in, an' gives the door such a slam that it shakes the whole building. The agent beats it out into the street, sees me all doubled up with laffin', an' says, 'Did ye iver see the beat?' I wouldn't av missed that for the price av me father's farm. Poor old Milligan!" concluded Casey, with a chuckle. "Take me advice an' never get married, 'Slim'."

When the laughter over poor Milligan's misfortunes had died down, Eileen remarked: "Well, dad, I'm glad to see you are not losing any ground in your nature studies."

"No," said Ellen, "he's not; but if he keeps up his present pace he'll soon be the worst old woman gossip in the town!"

Dinner finished, "Slim" and Casey adjourned to a couple of chairs on the front porch while Ellen and Eileen cleared the table and washed up the dishes.

"How's the boys makin' out these days; all workin'?" asked Casey.

"We're lucky," was the answer. "We're all workin' on full time, which is five days a week, and with our 'closed shop' agreement just signed up again things look a lot brighter than they did awhile ago. But, of course, we can't tell how long the work will hold out. I'd hate to have to move on again, for I like this town an' I never worked with a finer bunch of fellows—not a grouser among them. I've seen one grouser bust up a whole gang. The boys have a good, live local union an' keep their cards paid up."

"Yes," agreed Casey. "I floated all over the continent in me younger days an' the boys here just about outclass any gang I iver worked in. I sure worked in some hell-roarin' gangs in me time. Some av them used to spend all their spare time emptyin' schooners. They was hard workers, hard drinkers, an' hard fighters. They had their day an' passed on an' another generation has taken their places."

"Well, now," asked "Slim," "with so much more leisure on your hands, how do yuh put in the time?"

Casey's Reading

"Well, I'm busier now than iver was. I work in me garden all forenoon, doin' odd jobs, an' after dinner I meander to the public library an' read what the leadin' magazines have to say for an' agin the NRA. But, oh boy! as soon as the WORKER arrives I drop everything else, for it's got them all beat. I just got this April number this morning, an' say, I take me hat off to some av them wimmen, Mrs. Herrick, Mary Van Kleek, an' Josephine Roche. The editorials, the press secretary letters, an' leadin' writers

are gilt edged. They have a book cover for it in the reading room of the library an' I always see they get a copy for it right on time, ye bet."

"Slim" looked at his watch. "My goodness!" he said in consternation, "I've just half an hour to go to my room, change my clothes an' meet the rest of the bowling team down at the alley, so I'll have to start pronto."

"Ye'll have to quit the bowling, it's conflictin' too much wid yer social duties, me boy," said Casey ruefully, as "Slim" started down the steps.

Just then Ellen and Eileen stepped through the doorway. "What, going so soon?" said Ellen.

"I sure would be staying longer, if it wasn't bowling night, but the gang would murder me if I didn't show up," said "Slim."

"We'll forgive you this time, but don't disappoint us the next time," said Ellen.

"I'm just leaving for choir practice and am going your way; may I walk with you?" said Eileen.

"I'll be highly honored if yuh will," said "Slim."

"Well, good-bye, folks," said Eileen, as, with a farewell wave of their hands she and "Slim" started down the street.

Casey gazed fondly after them as he said: "That boy 'Slim' is a fine, clean-living young fellow; I'll bet you wouldn't run across a finer lookin' couple on the whole continent."

"You're taking in a lot of territory, but I believe you're right at that," said Ellen.

And then, with the far-away look of one who would peer into the dim, misty future, she said slowly, "I wonder—"

But she left the sentence uncompleted.

MEASURING THE WORTH OF NRA TO LABOR

(Continued from page 298)

And so 1933 arrives. We find that our thinking processes must be renovated. We cannot continue to place values in terms of dollars and cents. Wealth, after all, is measured in human resources, raw materials and industrial equipment. With continuously mounting unemployment, the 30-hour week must be eventually enacted into law.

At this time, we also find wage cuts on the increase. With the wage reductions, we get a lowering of prices, more business liquidation, a gradual lowering of levels of business and living. We find that there are 4,500 banks still closed which hold 10 per cent (or four billion dollars) of the country's depositors' money frozen.

With the inauguration of President Roosevelt on March 4, 1933, we get our bank holiday. From that time on we get action. For the first time since the depression began, we find industry slightly improving and workers beginning to go back to work. We find hope and faith reinstilled with the new leadership and promised New Deal. We find the first attempt at economic planning with the formulation and passage by

Congress of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

NRA sets up as its underlying principle the re-employment of workers by shortening working hours and raising of wages. It establishes codes of fair competition so that each industry can govern itself. For labor it establishes in writing (Section 7-A) the undeniable right to organize without coercion or interference from employers. For capital, industry and business it abrogates the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws.

In the year of NRA has the worker's lot improved? Has his hope in the New Deal given him what he expected? Can he look ahead to next year with a clearer vision of realization, of accomplishment? Can he anticipate with a greater calmness some more certain economic security against his dreadful enemy, unemployment?

Measuring Worth of NRA

In review, the workers under NRA have both gained and lost. To the totally unorganized, underpaid, brow-beaten worker, the fact that some authority had been established to hear his case, has given him a glimpse of what he might obtain were he organized. It established for these groups minimum wages and maximum hours. For employees in these groups who were getting comparatively high wages, it has reduced their hours but also reduced their pay. The tendency for higher paid employees has been to a reduction of pay toward the minimum.

And what has the organized worker seen? His hopes and aspirations were dashed as soon as codes began to be established. He found that his representatives were not only not invited to committees for the formation of codes, but they were barred. Some workers might think that this is not so, but if you doubt this, look at the names of any code establishing authorities. See if you can find a labor representative amongst them.

What code authorities do permit labor representatives to do is to attend open hearings pertaining to the questions of wages and hours. In the fight to establish high minimum wage scales and low maximum hours, organized labor representatives have the battles of their careers. Arrayed against them are the best legal and economic brains that this country has produced and that money can marshal. Do you wonder why it is that we get such low minimum wages and such high maximum hours, written into codes?

Now look at the organization efforts of the working masses. In order to stop employees from organizing into unions of their own, every device thus far known is used to intimidate and dissuade employees from joining real labor unions. This has brought the necessity of putting teeth in the NRA. President Roosevelt, urged by employers that no necessity exists for the "teeth," was ready to put them on the shelf. The "teeth" are Wagner's bill to prevent labor disputes.

With bloody culmination of some of the strikes in Minneapolis, Toledo, San Francisco, etc., we find the powers that be realize that something must be done immediately to relieve the constant threat of more bloodshed. Labor is gradually being convinced that all this noise of better conditions was not meant for them but for their employers. Labor is, therefore, more determined than ever to get what was promised to them, even if they have to fight for it.

But can labor's most serious problem of unemployment be solved by bloodshed? I say positively and definitely, NO. It might be solved, however, by a combination of the following:

1. Reduction of the workweek to 30 hours for all workers in all industries without reduction in pay.
2. Keeping all youths in the ages of 16 to 25 years in school to prepare them for useful productive citizenship (about nine or 10 million).
3. Better and fuller education for all working people.
4. Pensions for all who reach the age of 55 years.
5. Workmen's unemployment insurance.
6. Social planning for continuous employment.

WHO IS STEEL? GREAT FIRMS, BANK-CONTROLLED

(Continued from page 297)

Drexel and Company, Philadelphia—Partner.
Etna Insurance Company—Director.
First Security Company of the city of New York—Director.
International Mercantile Marine Company—Director.
Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company—Director.
J. P. Morgan and Company—Partner.
Pullman Company—Director.
Morgan, Junius S. (Morgan partner).
Chamber of Commerce, State of New York—Treasurer
Drexel and Company, Philadelphia—Partner.
General Motors Corporation—Director.
J. P. Morgan and Company—Partner.
New York Stock Exchange—Member.
Morrison, Thomas
International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.—Director.
Roberts, Percival, Jr.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—Director.

No. II Company

Bethlehem Steel Corporation Directors

Schwab, Charles M. (Chairman of the Board).
American Iron and Steel Institute—Chairman of board.
Chase National Bank of the city of New York—Director.
Iron and Steel Institute of England—Honorary vice president.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company—Director.
Bent, Quincy
Buck, Charles A.
Bethlehem—Chile Iron Mines Company—President and director.

Bethlehem—Cuba Iron Mines Company—President and director.
Bethlehem Mines Corporation—President and director.
Mahoning Ore and Steel Company—President and director.
Corey, William E.
American Bank Note Company—Director.
Baldwin Locomotive Works—Director.
Hedley Gold Mining Company—Director.
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company—Director.
International Motor Company—Director.
International Nickel Company—Director.
Mack Trucks, Incorporated—Director.
Magma Arizona Railroad Company—Director.
Mesabi Iron Company—Director.
Montana Power Company—Director.
Grace, Eugene G.
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.—President and director.
Guaranty Trust Company of New York—Director.
Jennings, Oliver G.
Kingsport Press—Director.
McKesson & Robbins, Incorporated—Director.
National Fuel Gas Company—Director.
Signature Company—Director.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company—Director.
Johnston, Archibald
First National Bank of Bethlehem, Pa.—Director.
Mackall, Paul
Bethlehem Steel Company—Vice president.
Kalman Steel Corporation—President and director.
Marshall, Charles D.
American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation—Director.
Granite City Steel Company—Director.
Hughes-Foulkrod—Director.
Koppers Company—Chairman of Board and director.
National Enameling and Stamping Company—Director.
Union Shipbuilding Company—Director.
U. S. Glass Company—Director.
McMath, Robert E.
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation—Vice president, secretary and director.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Vice president, secretary, and director.
And three other corporations.
Murphy, Grayson, M. P.
American Ice Company—Director.
Fifth Avenue Bus Securities Corporation—President and director.
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company—Director.
Intercontinental Rubber Co.—Director.
National Aviation Corporation—Director.
United States & Foreign Securities Corporation—Director.
And 12 other companies.
Potter, William C.
American Rubber Producers, Incorporated—Director.
American Securities Investing Corporation—Director.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company—Director.
Agricultural Products Corp.—Director.
Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation—Director.
Continental Baking Corp.—Director.
Continental Mexican Rubber Company—Director.
Continental Oil Company—Director.
Electric Bond and Share Company—Director.
Electric Bond and Share Securities, Incorporated—Director.

Electric Power and Light Corporation—Director.
Georgian Manganese Company, Ltd.—Director.
Guaranty Company of New York—Director.
Lehigh Power Securities Corporation—Director.
London Guarantee and Accident Company, Ltd.—Member of the United States Advisory Board.
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York—Trustee.
National Power and Light Company—Director.
And 14 other companies.
Rockefeller, Percy A. (Brother of John D.)
Air Reduction Company—Director.
American Enka Corporation—Director.
American International Corp.—Member executive committee and director.
Anaconda Copper Mining Company—Director.
Andes Copper Mining Company—Director.
Bronx Gas and Electric Company—Director.
Brooklyn Edison Company—Director.
Brush Electric Illuminating Company—Director.
Central Union Gas Company—Director.
Chile Copper Company—Director.
Consolidated Gas Company of New York—Member of the executive committee and trustee.
Cuba Company—Director.
National Carbide Company—Director.
National City Bank, New York—Director.
National City Company—Director.
New York Edison Company—Member of the executive committee and director.
Remington Arms Company, Incorporated—Director.
United Electric Light and Power Company—Member of the executive committee and director.
And 26 other companies.
Shick, Frederick A.
Untermeyer, Alvin
Central Theatres Leasing and Construction Company—Director.
Crowell Publishing Company—Director.
Forty-fourth Street Realty Corporation—Director.
Andrew Freedman Home—Chairman finance committee and director.
General Development Company—Director.
Guggenheim and Untermeyer—Partner.
Kesko Corporation—Director.
Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company—Director.
Pierce Oil Corporation—Director.
Pierce Petroleum Corporation—Director.
Publication Corporation—Director.
Rosiclare Lead and Fluor Spar Mining Company—Director.
Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation—Director.

No. III Company

Republic Steel Corporation

Directors

Girdler, T. M. (Chairman of Board).
Trumbull-Cliffs Furnace Company—Director.
Brookes, John S., Jr.
American Light and Traction Company—Vice president, member of the executive committee and director.
Continental Gas and Electric Corporation—Director.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Company—Director.
Pittsburgh Parking Garages, Incorporated—Director.

Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Company—Director.

Royston Cadillac-LaSalle Company—Director.

United Light and Power Company—Vice president, member of the executive committee and finance committee and director.

United Light and Railways Company—Director.

U. S. Electric Power Company—Director.

Bruce, James

Baltimore Trust Company—President.

Chase National Bank (American Express Branch)—Member advisory committee.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company—Director.

Commercial Credit Company—Director.

Fidelity & Guaranty Fire Corporation—Director.

Maryland Casualty Company—Director.

Southern Bankers Securities Corporation—Director.

United Porto Rico Sugar Company—Chairman and president.

U. S. & British International Corporation—Director.

Wayne Pump Company—Director.

Cooper, Drury W.

Cooper, Kerr & Dunham—Partner.

International Business Machines Corporation—Director.

Emanuel, Victor

Aleco Company—President and director.

Amberly Investment Trust, Ltd.—Director.

Consolidated Securities Corporation of Delaware—President and director.

Cornell Inn Corporation—Director.

Duquesne Light Company—Director.

Emanuel & Company—Special partner.

Albert Emanuel Company—President and director.

Louisville Gas and Electric Company—Director.

Philadelphia Company—Member of the executive committee and director.

Securities Corporation of Newfoundland, Ltd.—President and director.

Standard Gas and Electric Company—Member of the executive committee and finance committee and director.

Standard Power and Light Corporation—President, member of the executive committee and director.

U. S. Electric Power Corporation—President, member of the executive committee and director.

University of Dayton—Trustee.

Fairless, Benjamin F.

Berger Manufacturing Company—President and director.

First Savings and Loan Company, Massillon, Ohio—Director.

Ideal Foundry and Machinery Company—President and director.

Republic Research Corporation—Vice president and director.

Steel & Tubes, Incorporated—Director.

Trumbull-Cliffs Furnace Company—President and director.

Union Drawn Steel Company—President and director.

Union Drawn Steel Company, Ltd.—President and director.

Greene, Edward B.

Cleveland Trust Company—Chairman of executive committee and director.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company—Director.

Guarantee Title and Trust Company—Cleveland—Director.

And 15 other companies.

Hancock, W. Wayne

Trumbull-Cliffs Furnace Co.—Director.

Union Dracon Steel Company—Director.

Humphrey, George M.

Buffalo Iron Mining Company—Vice pres-

ident and director.

Consumers' Ore Company—President and director.

M. A. Hanna Coal and Dock Company—Director.

M. A. Hanna Company—President and director.

La Belle Steamship Company—Director.

Mahoning Steamship Company—Director.

National Steel Corporation—Chairman executive committee director.

Producers Steamship Company—President and director.

Susquehanna Collieries Company—Vice president and director.

And 16 other companies.

Mather, William G.

Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad—Director.

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company—President and director.

Corrigan, McKinney Steel Company—Chairman and director.

First National Bank of Alger County, Munising, Mich.—President and director.

Gwin (Michigan) State Savings Bank—President and director.

Kelly Island Lime and Transport Company—Director.

Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railroad Company—President and director.

Low Volatile Coal Company—Vice president and director.

Otis Steel Company—Chairman and director.

Union Trust Company, Cleveland—Director.

Oglebay, Crispin

Central United National Bank of Cleveland—Director.

Columbia Steamship Company—President and director.

National Bank of West Virginia at Wheeling—Director.

Wheeling Steel Corporation—Director.

And 16 other companies.

Schoellkopf, Jacob F., Jr. (Morgan representative)

Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation—Director.

Eastern States Power Company—Director.

Empire Insurance Company—Director.

Great Lakes Portland Cement Company—Director.

Mohawk Hudson Power Co.—Director.

Niagara Hudson Power Corporation—Director.

Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company—Director.

Republic Steel Company—Director.

Union Trust of Rochester—Director.

And 19 other companies.

Sullivan, Corliss E.

Basic-Dolomite, Incorporated—Director.

Central United National Bank, Cleveland—Chairman of board.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company—Director.

Monarch Fire Insurance Co.—Director.

Mutual Building and Investment Company—Director.

Peerless Motor Car Corp.—Director.

Pioneer Steamship Company—Director.

Wick, Myron A.

Delaware River Steel Company—Vice president and director.

Union National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio—Director.

Wysor, R. J.

No. IV Company
National Steel Corporation
Directors

Weir, Ernest T. (Chairman of board).

American Boston Mining Company—Director.

American Iron and Steel Institute—Director.

Bank of Weirton—President and director.

Consumers' Ore Company—Director.

Edgewater Steel Company—Director.

Fidelity Trust Company—Director.

Great Lakes Steel Corporation—Director.

Hanna Furnace Corporation (New York)—Director.

Hanna Iron Ore Company—Director.

Midwest Steel Corporation—Chairman of board and director.

Weirton Coal Company—Director.

Weirton Steel Company—Chairman of board and director.

And 17 other companies.

Blair, F. W.

American Life Insurance Company—Director.

Central West Casualty Company, Detroit—Director.

Michigan Bell Telephone Company—Director.

And eight other companies.

Falk, Maurice

Farmers Deposit National Bank—Director.

Farmers Deposit Trust Co.—Director.

Reliance Life Insurance Company—Director.

Weirton Steel Company—Director.

And five other companies.

Fink, George R.

Great Lakes Steel Corporation—President and Director.

Guardian National Bank of Commerce of Detroit—Director.

Union Guardian Trust Co.—Director.

Hanna, Howard M.

M. A. Hanna Company—Chairman of board and director.

Hanna Iron Ore Company of Delaware—Director.

National Biscuit Company—Director.

Producers Steamship Company—Director.

Union Trust Company—Director.

And four other companies.

Humphrey, George M.

See the above under Republic Steel Corporation.

Mudge, Edmund Webster

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania—Director.

Bessemer Securities Company—Director.

Fidelity Trust Company—Director.

Weirton Steel Company—Director.

And six other companies.

Osborne, Carl N.

M. A. Hanna Company—Secretary, treasurer and director.

Union Trust Co., Cleveland—Director.

Thorp, Charles M.

Blaw-Knox Company—Director.

Concrete Tie Company—Director.

Copperweld Steel Company—Director.

Edgewater Steel Company—Director.

Lewis Foundry and Machine Company—Director.

C. C. Mellor Memorial Library—Trustee.

Thorp, Bostwick, Stewart & Reed—Partner.

Weirton Coal Company—Director.

Weirton Steel Company—Director.

Williams, John C.

Bank of Weirton—Director.

People's Bank of Hollidays Cove—Director.

Weirton Coal Company—Vice president and director.

Weirton Improvement Company—Vice president and director.

Weirton Steel Company—President and director.

"They are slaves who fear to speak for the fallen and the weak."—Lowell.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.



IN MEMORIAM



Elisha Williamson, L. U. No. 309

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Elisha Williamson; and it is with deep sorrow that we mourn the loss of this Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 309, I. B. E. W., extend to the family and relatives of our late Brother Elisha Williamson, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our Brother, also that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent the official Journal for publication.

J. R. GRIFFITH,
CHARLES POLLECK,
FRANK SIMS,
Committee.

V. L. Mathews, L. U. No. 40

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret over the loss and passing of our Brother, V. L. Mathews, it is the desire of this local union to express our sympathy in a humble way; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolences of this organization be extended to the family and friends of Brother Mathews; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect and memory to our departed Brother; and also be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to the Journal for official publication and a copy be sent to the bereaved family of our departed Brother.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF L. U. NO. 40.
AL SPEEDE,
Recording Secretary.

John W. Ryan, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, John W. Ryan; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Ryan Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Michael J. Malloy, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Michael J. Malloy; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Malloy, Local Union No. 9, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Malloy and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

D. A. MANNING,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

David Malmborg, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, David Malmborg; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost, in the death of Brother Malmborg, one of its good and true members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its appreciation of the services to our cause of our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sympathy to the family of Brother Malmborg in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN. MANNING,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Charles Riley, L. U. No. 151

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy member of Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., Brother Charles Riley, and in his death the local has lost a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local hereby extend to the relatives, their heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow; and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the relatives, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother, and that a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

B. E. HAYLAND,
FRANK HICKEY,
FRANK GRIGSBY,
Committee.

C. Humphrey, L. U. No. 125

With deep sorrow and regret Local Union No. 125, I. B. E. W., records the passing of Brother C. Humphrey.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 125, I. B. E. W., tender its sincere regrets to the family of Brother Humphrey; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to our official publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

R. L. CLAYTON,
MERLE D'A. CARR,
C. O. MERRILL,
Committee.

Eugene Thompson, L. U. No. 301

It is with sorrow and regret that we follow instructions of the local union to report the passing of a resolution at the last regular meeting. This is the first death of a member in good standing of L. U. No. 301.

The resolution as spread upon the minutes is: Life is such a feeble light, burning brightly today, then of a sudden it is gone. Let our light so shine before men that its memory will guide the way ever to the right. This we can say for Brother Gene, who has passed to his great reward. His counsel and friendship will be sincerely missed by the members of Local Union No. 301, I. B. E. W. It is with deepest sorrow that we extend our most sincere sympathy to the members of his family; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for

a period of 30 days in honor and memory of our Brother Eugene Thompson.

Although young in years and in membership Brother Gene's unionism was never in doubt and he never shirked a duty imposed upon him. His record for attendance at meetings is as near perfect as one could ask. The recall shows he missed one meeting while working in town in all the years his name has been on the book. He had a wide circle of friends everywhere he went and his word was like old wheat in the mill. As a mechanic he was all and as a man he stood on his own legs and as a man he stood on his own legs and asked no favors of anyone.

CHAS. J. MAUNSELL,
Recording Secretary.

Joseph Ahern, L. U. No. 567

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Joseph Ahern;

Whereas in the passing of Brother Ahern, Local Union No. 567, I. B. E. W., desires to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy placed on our records, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. F. EAGLES,
C. A. SMITH,
HORACE PELTON,
Committee.

Fred Smith, L. U. No. 348

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 348, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of a true and loyal worker, Brother Fred Smith.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved loved ones in their dark hour of sorrow, and trust they will be strengthened with our condolence and the knowledge that he is released from suffering.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and our charter be draped in his memory.

J. STEVENS,
E. GUINN,
H. C. DAW,
Committee.

H. C. DAW, Recording Secretary.

DEATH CLAIMS JUNE 1-30, 1934

L. U.	Name	Amount
164	F. Bracey	\$1,000.00
5	H. L. Kluppell	1,000.00
134	T. P. Doyle	1,000.00
I.O.	O. F. McDermott	1,000.00
134	F. W. Harrington	1,000.00
I.O.	J. M. Schnure	650.00
151	F. M. Rodgers	1,000.00
301	E. Thompson	1,000.00
I.O.	H. H. Buffington	1,000.00
3	V. P. Largy	1,000.00
125	C. Humphrey	1,000.00
134	James Stuart	1,000.00
397	G. Sessions	1,000.00
35	E. P. Kittridge	1,000.00
569	H. G. Martin	1,000.00
134	W. R. Gage	1,000.00
213	Harold L. McDermott	1,000.00
Total		\$16,650.00

Without free speech no search for truth is possible; without free speech no discovery of truth is useful; without free speech progress is checked and the nations no longer march forward toward the nobler life which the future holds for man. Better a thousandfold abuse of free speech than denial of free speech. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people, and entombs the hope of the race.—Charles Bradlaugh.

RADIO COMPANY UNIONS EXPOSED TO NRA

(Continued from page 287)

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: In the end it was in the nature of a loan from the company.

MR. SPEARS: More or less.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Were these men on their own time or company time while they attended the convention?

MR. SPEARS: I believe the men came in on the company time. That was provided for by the Association in contracting for the men to go in on company time.

* * *

Paid By Company, Too

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Are you on your own time at this hearing or are you on the company's time?

MR. SPEARS: I am on the company's time. Expenses coming down and transportation are taking care of by the Association, and also the hotel. This is under the collective bargaining agreement which provides for that. * * *

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: If a man is dismissed, the reason for his dismissal is a subject for arbitration.

MR. SPEARS: Absolutely.

MR. WOOD: Does he become a non-member?

MR. SPEARS: If the decision is made that he is fired, there is nothing further we can do about his particular case.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: The decision by whom?

MR. SPEARS: By the arbitration board.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Does he retain an honorary membership in your organization similar to the one in Mr. Merryman's organization, or does he cease to be a member of your organization?

MR. SPEARS: He ceases to be a member until at such other time he can find employment with another member in the National Association, if such is possible.

* * *

MR. NOCKELS: Have you a copy of that call?

MR. SPEARS: Yes, I have. This is from the office of the president of the Association of Engineers of the Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation, 483 Madison Avenue, New York, under date of May 7, 1934, and it reads:

"Dear Sir: This letter is sent you following the memorandum which you no doubt have received from the office of Mr. Runyon—"

MR. NOCKELS: Mr. Runyon's office?

MR. SPEARS: Yes, This was sent out after we had communicated with Mr. Runyon and asked him to co-operate with us.

MR. NOCKELS: Please read that in the record.

MR. SPEARS: (Reading): "This letter is sent you following the memorandum which you no doubt have received from the office of Mr. Runyon* in re-

gard to the formation of an association of the engineering personnel. The association membership may include supervisors providing they are not in executive capacities.

"Since the majority of stations have as yet to form an association and their president being unknown, we trust that you will bring this letter to the attention of the engineering department by posting in a conspicuous place for all to observe."

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: To whom was this sent?

MR. SPEARS: The chief engineers of the stations. We did not know just who the members were, or the heads of the local associations by name, and so we asked that it be posted for all to observe. I will continue:

"It is with sincere trust and understanding between our renowned President, Mr. Paley, and the New York Association of Engineers that we proceed without further delay the drawing up of an agreement between the individual associations and their respective stations of the Columbia System.

"In order to accomplish this it will become necessary that at least one and not more than two men be chosen and given full authority to make decisions at the forthcoming meeting to be held in New York City the week of May 14, 1934.

"Other business open for discussion will be:

"1. Constitution.

"2. Inter-association agreement.

"The trip to New York City, including leave of absence, transportation and hotel facilities is being provided by the management.

"Please forward your acceptance to

MR. L. N. HATFIELD,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Association of Engineers,
Atlantic Broadcast. Corp.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York City."

MR. NOCKELS: Is that in Washington?

MR. SPEARS: No, in New York City.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: Have you a copy of Mr. Runyon's memorandum?

MR. SPEARS: I do not have it at hand.

DEPUTY FARNSWORTH: That was to the—

MR. SPEARS: (Interposing) Station managers.

MR. NOCKELS: What date was that?

MR. SPEARS: This letter?

MR. NOCKELS: Yes.

MR. SPEARS: May 7.

MASTER PLUMBERS VETO BARE NEUTRAL

(Continued from page 292)

outside of buildings. The 1933 code allowed some few special grounds inside of buildings. It was and still is proposed that the 1935 code permit practically indiscriminate grounds anywhere. Changes in the National Electrical Code are made by the American Standards Association on recommendations for-

warded by the electrical standards committee of the National Fire Protection Association, which committee is an autonomous body.

2. The standard method of distributing electric current for domestic and commercial use is: from a higher tension pole line in street through a step-down transformer to 220 volts (two 110-volt circuits) usually with two hot wires and a third wire as a neutral, this neutral wire being grounded to the water service pipe to the premises where available, and through this water service pipe to a grid formed of all the water mains under the streets. By reason of this large grid any current which may flow over any one of more neutrals, either accidentally or because of unbalanced circuits, will tend to become balanced as of all neutrals connected to the whole grid. Where no water service pipe exists, neutrals are artificially grounded to pipes driven in the ground or in some instances to well casings and the like. The above methods of grounding circuits from pole line to building are now permitted by the National Electrical Code. There seems to be some justification for the claim that even this arrangement is wrong and never should have been permitted. We are for the present concerned with grounding to water pipes and/or gas pipes, only.

3. A subcommittee of the electrical standards committee has been charged with the duty of reporting to the main committee on the desirability of extending the principles to circuits inside buildings. At last information this subcommittee has made a report neither for nor against and the subcommittee had been further charged to report to the main committee what changes would be necessary in the code to so extend the practice. This latter instruction seems to indicate possibility of determination on the part of the main committee to act without a further and more favorable recommendation from the subcommittee.

Now, in all the deliberations of this electrical standards committee and its subcommittee, the plumber, who is the installer and the guarantor of the integrity of water piping and/or gas piping systems, has not been considered either individually or through his organization, the National Association of Master Plumbers, nor have any of the questions involved been referred officially.

The plumber (collectively) is quite within his rights in inquiring, "By what authority does a purely electrical committee presume to legislate for another industry without consent? Why should the electrical wiring trade use a water or gas pipe as one side of its circuit in order to make a slight saving in original wiring costs, to the possible detriment of the piping or hazards to users of it and workers on it?"

4. The proposed "bare neutral" system might be any one of several forms of construction, such as (a) an insulated "hot" wire and a bare neutral wire in a steel conduit, which by reason of contact would make the conduit a neutral; (b) an insulated wire in a steel conduit

*Refers to M. R. Runyon, vice president of Columbia Broadcasting system.

without a bare neutral, thus making the steel conduit itself the neutral; (c) an insulated wire bound with metal in the form of a sheath—either bound with steel wires in the form of a cable or simply sheathed with thin copper in the same manner that a cable is sheathed with lead—the sheathed wire being run from box to box without conduit; and (d) possibly other arrangements. In any of these proposed constructions it is intended to ground the conduit or the sheath to the water piping, the gas piping or structural members of the building. Even without this artificial grounding connection, there are many points where the bare neutral would be in contact and the plumbing pipes or the building members would take up the job of completing the several electrical circuits in the building.

5. It is alleged that the proposed construction transfers four definite hazards to the plumbing system; (a) destruction of pipe through electrolysis; (b) fire hazard through arcing between a pipe used as a neutral and other building members or other pipes constituting a better ground; (c) hazard to occupants of building and users of plumbing by passage of current through the body from one pipe to another pipe or building member; and (d) hazard to plumbers when making repairs.

5a. "Electrolysis" is an all-inclusive word covering (in this sense) destruction of pipe by electrical means. Theoretically, whenever any electric current carried by a pipe leaves that pipe it carries away with it some metal from the place it leaves the pipe and long-continued flow of current and consequent flow of metal destroys the pipe. This is wholly true in the case of direct current. It has been customary in the past to consider that alternating currents do not flow and therefore do not cause electrolysis. This has been proven wrong.

While the effect is not the same there is sufficient alteration in the metallic structure to ultimately destroy the pipe. There seems to be no reason why the plumbing pipes should be deteriorated and ultimately be destroyed merely to accommodate an industry that can and should provide its own complete circuits. Plumbers do not run water to a sink through plumbing pipes and then dump the waste from the sink into a nearby electric conduit and expect the electrician to see that the waste ultimately reaches the sewer.

5b. Electric current flows by the easiest path. Unthinking persons might say a "neutral" does not carry current. This is not true. It carries current but theoretically without pressure or "potential"—of the same mathematical value as the earth or ground. If it didn't, there would be no circuit. As long as circuits are balanced; as long as lamps and appliances maintain their resistance; as long as insulation is complete, then the current in a neutral remains at zero, unless there is some resistance set up in the neutral itself. Should a water (or gas) pipe be used for a neutral, resistance can be set up at the joints by joint com-

pound between threads on pipe and fitting; by rusting of these threaded joints; and by the introduction of composition nipples. The current carried there has the same potential as the sum of all the resistances set up.

If a pipe used as a neutral should be cut to insert a fitting, a fitting be broken out for repairs, a meter be removed, or should any one of a dozen contingencies, to be expected in everyday maintenance of plumbing, occur, then the whole force of the current in the circuit is to be reckoned with. In either of the above cases the current would jump to any easier ground—by arcing across to another pipe whether gas, soil, waste or vent, or to a building member, or might pass through a human body to the ground. Such an arc, if it occur in or near any combustible may cause a destructive fire. The hazard to the human body depends on the completeness of the ground, the intensity of the current, the condition of the organs of the person affected and other elements, and may cause burns, shock, or even death.

5(c). See latter portion of 5(b). As examples: Assume a sheathed wire circuit grounded to a water pipe: A jumper at a pull box broken so that the water pipe becomes the sole neutral; a power circuit with switch on but inoperative because of temporary removal of water meter or other break on account of repairs; a person not knowing that water is off and in attempting to wash, places one hand on the faucet handle and the other on the drain plug while fumbling with the stopper; or a workman in replacing the meter grasps both pipe ends.

6. Muntz metal or yellow brass pipe is used considerably in water supply piping, and there is considerable support for the allegation that dezincification takes place where ground wires are attached making the pipe porous. It is also alleged that discoloration and odors result from electric contacts.

7. Probably, if everything remained normal at all times there would be no reason for apprehension; but electric light and power circuits are frequently out of balance, resistances are more or less bound to be set up at the joints in gas and water pipes, jumpers are liable to be broken, grounds are liable to become loosened, plumbing repairs requiring temporary removal of sections of pipe or meters are not infrequent, plumbing pipes often make a swinging contact with other building members, and there are dozens of contingencies which might or would disturb the normal conditions. As stated previously, a circuit with a bare or grounded neutral cannot be satisfactorily tested, so an abnormal condition might well continue for months until disclosed by an accident—pipe failure, fire or shock.

This committee has collected a large number of reports and held much correspondence. Although some of these reports are voluminous and scores of specific cases are covered it might be admitted that they are inconclusive.

Reported cases of injury or death could not be directly traced nor fully substantiated. Color and odor changes in water are apparently proved. Known cases of fire hazard exist. Destruction of pipes is apparently proved.

Several state master plumbers' associations have passed resolutions condemning this proposed method of grounding and some or all will come before your resolutions committee for consideration and action.

The following states have passed such resolutions and there may be more: Connecticut, Kentucky, North Carolina, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

This committee will be glad to appear be-

fore them and present its case if, and when, such a resolution is under consideration.

It is the recommendation of this committee that such a resolution be passed at this convention but hesitates to present one of its own which might not cover all points raised by those to be submitted by the several state associations.

It is the further recommendation of this committee that its work be continued through appointment by the incoming administration or another similar committee.

Respectfully submitted,

A. R. McGONEGAL, Chairman.
JOHN C. DISTLER,
FRANCIS C. DORSEY,
LUTHER H. CASKEY,
WILLIAM E. MILLER.

52nd ANNUAL CONVENTION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER PLUMBERS
May 28 to 31, 1934

Resolution No. 4—Submitted by the New Jersey Association of Master Plumbers:

Resolved, That with the exception of a single ground wire connection between the neutral wire of an electric light or power service circuit and a water service pipe between the water meter and the water main in the street, or if no meter is installed, then at a point within 12 inches of the place where the said service pipe enters the building, members of this organization shall permit no ground or other electric wire to be connected to any steam, hot water, vapor, sewer, soil, waste, vent, water or gas pipe installed by us, nor shall any grounding be made to any other building member in such a way that the said heating and/or plumbing pipes shall be made a part of any electric light or power circuit or any radio or bell circuit, either directly or indirectly, intentionally or otherwise; and

Any such electric grounding connection made shall operate to nullify any agreement or guarantee, expressed or implied, as to the integrity of our installations and their care or maintenance; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the National Association of Master Plumbers for consideration and action at the coming national convention in Washington, and to the several plumbing, heating and electrical trade periodicals.

Approved and recommended by the N. A. M. P. resolutions committee "in so far as it applies to plumbing and the work of master plumbers."

Passed.

NOTORIOUS PRIVATE POLICE IN
STEEL ET AL

(Continued from page 296)

for use in labor disputes and in undercover work. Shalloo declares, as a fact obvious to all:

"The labor spy, from whatever agency, is regarded, even by the company employing him, as one of the lowest forms of human life, morally speaking."

Company police are not peculiar to the state of Pennsylvania; they flourish wherever huge, labor-hating corporations will resort to brute force to batter their workers down. A newspaper man was arrested recently by company police for "looking" at a steel plant in Indiana—from outside company property. They took him inside the fortifications. He recognized the third degree pattern, kept

his head, and managed to establish his identity and to avoid a beating.

Nowhere in his book does Mr. Shalloo say that Pennsylvania company police, or the system in Pennsylvania, are in any way worse than in other industrial states. He has simply made a study of this one state. The system is vicious wherever it shows itself.

DIRTY BUSINESS OF PROVOKING WARS REVEALED

(Continued from page 289)

J. P. Morgan was said to have made more money in two years than his father made in all his life.

Profits Out of War

In 1915 the Allies established a central purchasing bureau in the United States which soon spent on an average of \$10,000,000 a day. These expenditures increased at a rate that made the year 1916 by far the most prosperous in the entire history of American industry and finance. The enormous volume of foreign trade created something like a shortage at home, and as a result domestic prices began to rocket. The golden harvest reaped from American pocket-books far outweighed the profits from the traffic with the Allies.

There was only one cloud on the horizon, the war might end. Every time there was talk of peace, munition stocks went down from 5 to 40 per cent. War had brought prosperity, peace threatened to bring calamity. Gradually other worries began to trouble the bankers. Suppose the Germans won—what then?

The Germans were making an astonishing stand and in many ways they had a decided military advantage. Suppose the war should end in a stalemate? suppose a "peace without victory" should be concluded? Thoughts like this made Wall Street shudder. American finance had placed its bet on the Allies to win and the stakes were so enormous that none dared even think what might happen should they lose.

The terrible years wore on. The seas were crowded with vessels rushing supplies of all kinds to the Allies. Then another nightmare began to trouble Wall Street. How were the Allies to pay for these goods? The credit of the Allies was virtually exhausted. The United States had grown from a debtor nation to one of the greatest creditors of the world. At the beginning of 1917 the Allies had nothing more to offer than their I O U's. Some of the vast loans already made were virtually unsecured and the announcement was actually made that henceforth Allied loans would be unsecured. No wonder Wall Street was worrying. All those attractive notes which it held might turn out to be just so many "scraps of paper."

On April 6, 1917, the United States entered the conflict and the fears of the war traffickers turned to rejoicing. While it is not contended that the United States entered the World War solely because of its armament makers

and financiers, still, there are grave charges that they worked for that end. In 1917, on the floor of Congress it was charged that as early as March, 1917, the Morgan interests had organized and financed a huge propaganda machine, for the purpose of "persuading" the American people to join the Allies.

Bankers Back Decision

When President Wilson made his war address to Congress, Wall Street replied, "It was exactly right." Said Judge Gary, of the steel trust, "it was 100 per cent American." Frank Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, said, "The speech breathes the true spirit of the American people."

Hardly had the news of the break in diplomatic relations reached Wall Street, when, according to the New York Times, "Wall Street was bright with the Stars and Stripes floating from banks and brokerage houses. On the Produce Exchange, 300 brokers sang the Star Spangled Banner. And stocks went up immediately."

The United States was in the war from April 7, 1917, to November 11, 1918. During that period we spent 22 billions of dollars and loaned nine billion to the Allies. Just as important for Wall Street, was the absolute guarantee of Allied credit by the American government. All the reckless financing of the war was now saved.

A short review of how our money was spent can now be studied with more discernment than was possible a few years ago. In a letter dated August 29, 1921, President Harding wrote in part: "Our government expended between five and six billion dollars for the manufacture of aircraft, artillery and artillery ammunitions. To show for this expenditure, it has been officially testified that less than 200 American made planes or 200 American made cannon ever went into action on the fighting front of the war, while not more than 1 per cent of the ammunition expended by American artillery, according to testimony, was of American manufacture. Approximately three and a half billion dollars was poured out under the direction of the Shipping Board, yet I have from the War Department the curious bit of information that only one vessel built by the Shipping Board ever carried any American troops to fight in Europe. This was a cargo boat, the Liberty, which, according to the War Department records, in October, 1917, carried approximately 50 soldiers to Europe. Over one billion dollars was expended on aviation up to June 30, 1919, yet not one American built aviation pursuit plane or combat plane reached the front."

According to the Congressional Record (March 6, 1934) our patriotic American business men were shipping goods to France for a year after the Armistice. When the end came we had over two billion dollars worth of materials in France. The French government took this stuff over at 20 cents on the dollar, but, unhappily, we never got

even the 20 cents. The French repudiated the debt, and never paid it.

Right after the war we were paying 20 cents a pound for sugar, and it was being rationed to us in this country. While this was going on the War Department sold 22,000,000 pounds of American sugar to France for two cents a pound. It would never do to ship that sugar back to this country.

(It would repay the reader to write to his Senator and request a copy of this Record. It contains additional facts that enlightens one on the enormous profits that are made by the few and the staggering cost that is borne by the many.)

Armament Press No Myth

Books recently published give astounding facts concerning the power and influence of international armament makers. They were busy during the war. Their interest lay in prolonging the war. The stock market was very sensitive to peace talk. Every time news of peace was published the stock market quotations of the arms makers plunged immediately. In 1917 France was tired of the war. Even the army longed for peace. This natural reaction to years of slaughter and superhuman exertion was promptly labeled "defeatism" and stern measures were taken to suppress it. The pacifists shot by the French during the war far outnumbered the victims of the famous French Reign of Terror.

This situation alarmed the French armament press. It immediately branded the entire movement for peace as inspired by Germans and paid for by German money. This was ridiculous since the Germans were concerned in a decisive victory.

Then the armament press took another step to prolong the war. In both Germany and France there was suddenly an outbreak of fantastic designs for annexation. The result of both press campaigns was to destroy utterly all efforts for peace. Each side professed fear and terror at the other's plans for annexation, and both were stimulated into further desperate efforts to carry on the war.

A most significant and important phase of the World War was the widespread and continuous international trade in war materials, even among enemy powers.

In 1916 Germany was desperately in need of fats, oils and glycerine. Had an airtight blockade been maintained she would have been compelled to sue for peace before the breakdown of Russia. But British merchants sent such supplies to Denmark, which were then reshipped to Germany. A German steel king, Possehl, had factories in Sweden and Russia. The Sweden factories sent materials to Russia and were used to produce war materials for the Russian army. Business must be maintained as usual.

France shipped chemicals for explosives and bauxite for aluminum to Germany, through Switzerland. And Germany returned the favor by shipping hundreds of thousands of tons of steel and iron to France. At Verdun the German troops ran into barbed wire entanglements which had only two months previously been shipped through Switzerland by a German factory.

However much we may be shocked with such brief exposures on what goes on behind the scenes in time of war, and the forces that help to create war, the arms merchant

looks at it differently. According to his lights he is simply a business man who sells his wares under prevailing business practices. The uses to which his products are put and the results of his traffic are apparently no concern of his, no more so than that of an automobile salesman. One British manufacturer compared his enterprise to that of house-furnishing company, which went so far as to encourage matrimony to stimulate more purchase of house furnishings. The arms maker feels that he, too, is justified in promoting his own particular brand of business.

Military strategists are agreed that war strategy must be remodeled. The last war nearly ruined the world through sheer waste of wealth and substance. Another long war would pauperize it utterly. The systems now planned is to center main attacks on the civilian populations of large enemy cities. The weapons to be employed, and the agencies of destruction to be scientifically utilized, are best left to the imagination.

Note: The following books and pamphlets are recommended for further study: "Merchants of Death" (A study of international traffic in arms). By H. C. Engelbrecht and F. C. Finnigan (Dodd, Meade and Company). \$2.50.

"Iron, Blood and Profits," (An exposure of the world-wide munitions racket). By George Seldes (Harper and Brothers). \$2.50.

"Arms and the Men." Pamphlet printed by Doubleday, Doran, Garden City, N. Y. An illustrated pamphlet well worth sending for. Price, 10 cents.

Copy of the Congressional Record—March 6, 1934. Write your Senator for a copy.

MORE STATISTICS OF UTILITIES ASTOUND MORE

(Continued from page 293)

ties in these same cities paid but 50 to 75 per cent of these wages.

Subterfuges Offered

One of the reasons given for lower wages in the utility industry is that the work is steady all year round. The utility worker thus has to work all year for less than his union fellow worker makes in eight to 10 months. That condition is being eliminated by the 40-hour (eventually 30 or 25) week. The days of the 52 and 55-hour week plus overtime in the industry are gone forever. To equal that income and be able to liquidate the debts incurred on homes, etc., in those years, the utility worker must perform seek the federated trades wage through the A. F. of L. The company union is impotent. It can never achieve that end.

Not long ago an article in the WORKERS JOURNAL by Jerome Count, a lawyer, indicated that if wages of the utility workers had progressed as did the profits of the industry, the annual salary per worker would now be in the neighborhood of \$20,000. Utility workers should hasten to stop this inconsistent progression of wages and profits with so great a gap between them. They will be doing the industry and the nation a great service. Speculation and failures in the industry will decrease. The water will be wrung out of its paper value. Autocratic management for benefit of financial in-

terests will cease, and greater social service for the benefit of all will result.

The tenets of the Tennessee Valley Authority are founded on that basis. Social service, through flood control, navigation and power developments are its aims. A decent living which calls for a decent wage is the basis of social and economic planning for all the people in this territory. In fact the decent living will be provided for in homes so ultra modern that newspapers have described them as having conveniences which the White House at Washington lacks. If this is possible in a planned governmental utility project, it should be possible in the private utilities also. The financial policy of the TVA which will be de-watered at the outset is bound to produce a profound effect on the industry. All effort must be made by labor to make this yardstick in the utility industry truly a yardstick, for opposition to it is the chief aim of the private utility industry.

TVA in Marked Contrast

In contrast to this vast project in Tennessee let us glance at a utility not far from there which was part of the utility empire crash mentioned in a previous issue. Its actual valuation was \$2,500,000. Its paper value was \$17,500,000. Thus at 7 per cent it had to earn almost

half its actual value in interest and dividends each year to keep up the scheme of manipulation and speculation by its officials. Small wonder that there was but a pittance left over for wages. Small wonder, too, that opposition to the Tennessee Valley Authority should be so great.

In reading this installment, may the utility workers awake to their responsibility, and realize that "In union there is strength." This strength will rescue the industry from the money changers and save it from itself, that it may truly render service to the nation instead of exacting \$16 in annual tribute for every man, woman and child in the country with which to water its stock, and pyramid its financial structures to unstable heights.

On the basis of fact and reason this analysis of the industry will continue in later articles. The statistics of the government and of the industry itself are its own indictment as to failure at "public service."

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Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
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**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 11 TO
JUNE 10, 1934**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
1. O.	70994	72152	52	345751	345760	137	215963	215968	267	61128	61132
1.	204751	204873	52	346501	347025	138	298596	298636	268	417571	417575
1.	328015	328500	52	379651	380020	139	146430	146460	269	87381	87426
2.	144839	144844	52	382031	382650	141	397998	398014	270	86288	86295
2.	330991	331050	53	107158	107215	150	954113	954126	271	592080	592085
3.	A-J	589-600	54	193650	193682	151	287079	287250	275	963018	963037
3.	A-J	621-679	56	903968	903988	151	341251	341327	276	268351	272004
3.	A-J	821-856	57	318086	318115	152	779662	779685	276	272063	28825
3.	A-J	4851	58	150920	153	148078	148089	278	28803	401	949009
3.	A-H	76-92	59	330154	330258	156	950203	950227	278	410967	410981
3.	B-J	932-938	60	836107	836175	159	156423	156470	280	639562	639571
3.	C-J	1	64	46854	46899	161	903366	903381	281	252455	406
3.	O-A	3910-3978	64	419401	419498	163	8755	8817	281	402489	402542
3.	X-G	35797-35800	65	3603	104	140161	140250	285	642535	642541	
3.	X-G	35957-36000	65	437301	437456	164	140263	140560	286	635027	635035
3.	X-G	36024-37254	66	34791	34800	164	141001	141010	288	791063	791090
3.	X-G	37401-37450	66	174701	174948	164	270621	270760	290	960916	960934
4.	39277	39290	66	321293	321299	166	213301	213310	291	342012	413
5.	298026	298037	66	256351	256453	166	926401	926460	293	309016	208072
5.	397801	398010	67	987365	987376	169	631674	631680	295	918140	918163
6.	141631	141688	68	72701	72750	173	651796	651805	301	274105	274127
6.	291128	291385	68	162251	162278	174	628935	628941	302	290289	290311
7.	187118	187355	68	440251	440286	177	86560	86599	303	528412	417
7.	204950		69	532959	532961	177	333775	333827	304	249215	315060
8.	8199	8264	72	958575	958577	178	19143	19152	304	947851	947892
8.	82823	82844	73	15909	181	129303	129349	305	915861	915886	
9.	104951	105035	73	22243	22262	184	150942	150942	306	28230	319800
9.	201721	201763	73	881161	881250	184	197561	197561	306	347280	347312
10.	627835	627843	76	205855	205912	184	444485	444491	307	628711	628736
12.	183039	185052	77	24842	24900	185	197300	197305	308	211221	211227
14.	37272	37287	77	176200	176250	185	323597	325665	308	900706	900732
16.	217055	217072	77	266551	190	951079	951094	309	180439	180520	
16.	28786	28800	77	432751	432823	191	935224	935233	309	416756	427
16.	313029	313113	79	300261	300369	193	343054	343370	311	10284	10340
17.	321231	321750	79	205420	205436	193	433263	433472	311	25730	427
17.	438001	438010	80	891549	891567	194	24937	24940	312	226524	226571
18.	133239	133246	81	70515	194	160695	160829	313	899546	899555	
18.	165981	166280	81	901441	901493	194	173553	173610	317	17422	17453
18.	255834	255867	82	147393	147488	195	147807	147809	318	81928	81929
20.	232801	232818	83	64881	195	167634	167716	318	922122	922151	
20.	301601	301620	83	157532	157567	196	66687	66735	319	952222	431
20.	920355	920400	83	326620	326864	196	121508	121508	321	934107	934111
21.	254037	254068	84	76360	76398	197	584106	584120	322	254570	441
22.	324826	324885	84	306788	306889	201	18154	18173	322	958810	958814
22.	418836	418914	84	905771	905828	201	74153	74155	323	1820	437
24.	945046	945051	87	885981	885987	203	630729	630731	323	137750	137814
25.	196922	197250	88	475294	475314	204	237507	237511	324	199999	200000
25.	255751	255924	91	237301	237399	205	174675	174691	324	957318	438
26.	210673	210698	91	267151	267390	205	248167	248167	325	9942	440
26.	224296	224548	93	935144	935148	209	600593	600615	325	136891	136954
26.	7496	1500	95	234901	234919	210	9709	9750	326	232477	443
26.	75689	75703	95	640798	640800	210	369751	369778	326	257251	285718
26.	371251	371326	96	18676	18678	211	307581	307650	326	904487	904500
27.	185307	185320	96	29719	29732	211	374021	374120	328	130731	130761
28.	5223	5231	96	81807	81883	212	18075	18080	329	177304	452
28.	48669	48672	99	203903	203922	212	81620	816329	329	222483	453
28.	366019	366136	99	300993	301138	212	91878	91878	329	956138	455
30.	645783	645806	100	26755	26757	212	200637	200650	331	897936	897940
31.	218648	218684	100	36925	36927	213	46567	46581	333	304752	460
31.	336836	336891	100	282803	282822	213	47348	47370	335	87749	615976
32.	244351	244353	101	284549	284559	213	276320	276686	338	908566	461
32.	627413	627423	103	30033	30050	214	316766	316896	339	47609	47636
33.	632322	632339	103	41956	42000	214	942357	942365	340	100411	100472
34.	39929	39941	103	126642	126643	215	903076	903139	340	200582	468
34.	60703	60750	103	261001	261903	217	56376	56383	341	283935	84538
34.	125925	126000	103	344701	345010	219	913268	913271	342	644530	84547
34.	172713	172785	104	89429	108799	222	108799	108812	343	40832	474
34.	339001	339087	104	311353	311548	223	12544	12590	343	949553	157317
34.	435901	435940	105	700336	700362	224	299359	299406	344	651959	247069
35.	88173	88300	108	85333	85343	225	654164	654177	347	203814	941455
35.	310110	310113	108	890619	890668	226	951986	952006	348	65882	941462
35.	7518	7519	109	892901	892920	228	890137	890173	348	123040	479
36.	947241	947270	110	138847	138851	229	625757	625768	349	77194	617003
37.	458951	458972	110	281011	281121	230	36008	36008	349	186619	617020
38.	136682	136690	113	27970	933745	231	242472	242473	350	937577	31138
38.	872371	872900	113	933781	933781	231	932048	932075	352	38284	94843
38.	372901	373150	114	48286	48292	232	935657	935675	352	849550	948941
38.	392591	393035	115	86899	86903	232	135652	135750	353	98961	866455
38.	804902	805047	116	37248	37250	233	924315	924329	353	248896	255206
39.	16277	16285	116	866765	866812	233	232673	232675	353	143331	225156
39.	134603	134762	117	238501	238507	233	233625	233631	354	193419	225157
39.	251421	251422	117	917690	917700	233	375001	375045	354	325801	225157
40.	156626	156750	120	319147	319154	235	886551	886560	354	656392	225157
40.	158251	158273	124	160911	160922	237	231001	231010	357	53621	204458
40.	337652	338552	124	319383	319500	237	886488	886500	359	948612	255206
40.	386045	386185	124	433501	433711	238	924315	924329	360	248912	960624
41.	205773	205797	125	29779	29784	240	858273	858285	360	947481	21401</

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
514	762281	762300	625	259515	259537	760	145631	145750	1002	953828	953905
515	651794	651802	629	674947	674947	760	215667	215806	1024	82557	82558
517	46802	46803	630	948050	948065	762	647351	647386	1024	184801	184868
517	642211	642229	631	904608	904638	763	959133	959165	1025	649585	649596
520	959714	959727	632	925243	925265	764	227701	227722	1029	906051	906082
521	919863	919888	634	254269	766	961210	961218	1032	932780	932794	
522	901990	902021	634	958521	958540	770	81632	81634	1036	157223	157224
526	945658	945668	636	306041	306076	770	379501	379529	1036	236701	236708
527	954919	954924	637	212861	212871	770	900213	900300	1036	266851	266853
528	44490	44491	637	894719	894744	772	702453	702454	1036	659971	660000
528	111382	111405	640	168316	168369	773	901553	901577	1037	24201	24290
529	47891	47891	642	922525	922538	774	77710	77717	1047	697940	697999
530	616154	616160	643	961539	961549	774	924940	925020	1054	234604	234618
532	43827	43828	644	933220	933239	782	930016	930019	1072	858958	858966
532	315852	315893	646	47598	47602	784	936237	936258	1086	21315	21349
533	963482	963483	648	14422	14424	787	626956	626983	1087	19678	19679
536	905431	905437	648	85982	85980	792	919344	919365	1091	941827	941845
537	169464	169476	648	420170	420224	794	39640	39644	1095	532073	532132
538	18948	18976	649	226083	794	175541	175550	1099	645428	645430	
539	908342	908350	649	328571	794	434287	434351	1101	940584	940594	
540	906360	906378	656	654546	654565	798	955027	955038	1105	902132	902156
544	41428	41434	657	257253	257259	802	237001	237001	1108	81822	81831
544	42352	42454	657	962111	962115	802	675792	675800	1118	887292	887335
545	33604	33609	660	431242	431250	807	236119	236142	1131	940843	949851
545	952515	952532	660	924601	924633	807	266254	266256	1135	647601	647634
548	621162	621162	661	206239	206246	809	49758	49764	1141	22097	22122
549	11807	11811	664	897463	897483	811	64698	64702	1141	434431	434566
549	131505	131560	665	21523	21554	813	930323	930336	1141	339751	339832
551	66497	66501	665	55893	55895	817	127813	127847	1141	941083	941100
552	95721	95732	665	144110	144120	817	197999	198000	1144	81478	81498
553	241351	241365	665	282038	282095	817	344251	344479	1144	86712	86715
553	226801	226810	666	17246	17250	819	892344	892356	1147	57021	57022
555	899543	899553	666	260251	260434	820	144774	144780	1147	944001	944070
556	340150	340162	668	74959	74970	824	237601	237604	1151	657955	657959
557	942692	942704	669	241898	241905	824	267451	267465	1154	4632	4649
558	216350	216402	670	176112	176130	835	225905	225918	1154	911994	912000
559	899289	899373	671	237772	838	892688	892711	1154	963601	963631	
561	66735	66735	673	67224	67226	842	625013	625021	1156	31982	32040
R 562	234771	234775	676	83253	83274	844	234013	234018		MISSING	
R 562	920462	920465	676	207790	207795	848	242554	242558	16	217052-054.	
564	27018	677	874774	874814	848	228627	228649	18	195980,	255864-865.	
564	740965	740976	678	227402	227418	851	930926	930951	81	901461-470.	
565	225001	225025	678	241951	241956	854	81316	81319	124	160908-910.	
565	903349	903350	679	955513	955517	854	721906	721924	164	140251-262.	
567	89671	89743	680	957022	957027	855	4488	4500	252	772154-155.	
568	370501	370510	681	641891	641910	855	247480	247460	308	211220.	
568	691491	691500	683	16676	16678	855	236401	236407	340	200581.	
569	21684	683	226229	226289	857	620504	620516	343	40830-40831.		
569	23447	684	934371	934405	858	922850	922882	354	193425-426.		
569	317474	317539	685	225461	604304	862	921694	921718	453	54275-54278.	
570	16444	16451	685	604304	604329	863	908040	908052	501	396281-295.	
571	950407	950420	686	177667	177689	864	15320	15330	504	63012-63015.	
573	903646	903664	690	238399	238415	864	92668	508	429659-660.		
574	24029	24042	690	924190	924289	865	93237	93311	512	902464.	
574	28256	28279	691	908264	908281	866	233712	233736	545	33603.	
574	285126	285245	693	896841	896867	866	265351	265353	548	621101.	
575	887792	887814	694	133794	133832	869	441345	441375	571	950416.	
577	910413	910427	695	914375	914390	870	671817	671843	657	257252.	
579	236261	236263	697	324191	324203	873	909445	909461	697	324189-190.	
579	921022	921054	697	390081	390150	874	643834	643839		VOID	
580	52757	52763	697	435151	435158	885	944271	944335	3-A-J,	628, 856.	
583	249451	249452	701	159287	159313	886	192768	192776	3-A-H,	79-80, 87.	
583	948385	948421	702	33937	33941	886	281237	281250	3-O-A,	3958.	
584	140326	140345	702	331714	331917	886	442501	442532	3-X-G,	35977.	
584	178577	178640	704	159859	159896	890	239101	239101	3-A-J,	36062,	36121,
585	618152	618157	707	891219	891236	892	959414	959434	30372,	36522,	
586	228301	228313	709	892423	89251	900	888971	888983	36544,	36745,	
586	396731	396750	710	652672	652701	902	954070	954736	36766,	36824,	
588	656941	656975	711	23243	23250	912	6166		37142,	37202,	
589	243181	243183	711	342751	342810	912	190891	191011	37251,	37260.	
589	369001	369069	712	368890	368904	914	170204	170235			
590	950737	950750	714	657438	657455	915	75988	75990			
591	953446	953467	716	26534	918	17989	180000				
594	942111	942126	716	112441	112620	918	230101	230107	16	217055.	
595	158542	158548	716	289806	919	923101	923107	25	197004.		
595	275834	275994	717	5112	5175	922	21883	21892	28	5228, 5229.	
596	440761	440766	717	9839	9841	937	672321	672336	31	218663-664.	
597	895876	895896	719	825444	825480	940	225631	225652	35	88181, 191, 194.	
598	664693	664693	721	944721	944729	948	31632	31647	38	392791, 393007.	
599	932579	932595	722	550001	550007	948	182532	182626	40	156639,	205785.
600	930621	930626	723	167051	167096	948	242328	242354		258912,	960.
601	931711	931729	724	212701	212738	949	240817	240818		327870,	896, 976.
602	20829	20836	724	925801	925866	949	941237	941270		338114,	122, 147.
602	634655	634667	727	657746	657752	953	912727	912737		469,	386061.
606	252190	252212	728	900968	900981	956	88851	88855	48	4964,	4966, 4978,
606	954334	954357	729	622620	622626	958	657480	657483	4997,	5014,	5035,
611	27236	27255	731	934984	935004	963	313533	313542	50		

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

The proofreader on this JOURNAL sometimes gets into trouble, but despite all efforts mistakes will happen. We cite with all due sympathy this clipping from the eminent Journal of Commerce:

Correction

On account of a typographical error the name in the first line of the item headed: "Veteran of Shipping Trade" in this column yesterday was made to read "Harry R. Turner," whereas it should have been "Harry R. Hunter." We trust that Md. Hunter's many friends in the shipping industry will have recognized it as referring to him in spite of the error.

* * *

Send the Women's Auxiliary!

"Here's a ticket to the conjurer's show, Maggie!"

"Thank ye, Donald!" she says.

"And 'ark ye, Maggie, when he comes to that trick where he takes a tea-spoonful of flour and one egg and makes 20 omelets, watch verra closely!"

BILL LEWIS,
L. U. No. 723.

* * *

But He Didn't Steal the Hole

Police: "Ras, where did you steal that red lantern?"

Rastus: "No sah, boss, I ain't stole dis heah lamp. I done found it all lit neath a hole dem telectrician men done went off and left."

G. L. MONSIVE,
L. U. No. 595.

* * *

Gold Fever

You've probably read in the papers, O' the gold strike out in the West. Nature surely played peculiar capers Where she laid gold at rest.

This strike cannot be ascribed to luck, As many rich finds have been; Prospectors had extreme hardships to buck That'd crushed courage o' less sturdy men.

Two were accredited mining engineers, The other, just plain good scout; They'd dug around those hills for years, Tracing certain strata that cropt out.

Those years they'd followed certain clews, Learned in Colorado's School o' Mines. At last came the big news— "They'd struck 'er in Cross Cut lines."

And now some folks are mining mad, Men volunteer to kalsomine at home; The affliction bids become truly sad, We've gold leaf on our dome.

JACK HUNTER,
Local No. 68, Denver, Colo.

F. Hughes, I. O., has sent in a large collection of jokes—no, not exactly brand new, but not too badly battered—so, here is one of them:

Customer is Right

"Give us a pint of beer, boss, till I get me wages."

"No, I never give tick—don't want to encourage it here. But I'll lend you half a crown," and taking it from the till he gave it to his customer, who took it and was walking out.

"Here," cried the barman, "aren't you going to buy that pint?"

Borrower, with acid mien: "Well, if you couldn't trust me for a pint when I was broke, I'll take me ready money elsewhere."

* * *



The handsome gent second from the left is none other than our faithful John F. Masterson, and the other huskies are probably his pals of L. U. No. 39, Cleveland. (Are we right, John?)

"On Every Job"

"On Every Job," at the close of day, I put in my time without any delay, With the boys who know how to write When they go off on a fanciful flight.

Every month I find courage and hope, From the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, With many gems to lighten the way On the road of life at the close of day.

It fills me with pleasure and fun galore, To taste those halcyon springs once more, On the last page in the limited space, Where only cracker-jacks expect a place.

Inside the cover where somebody sprinkles The joy of life to banish our wrinkles, In the language of electrical lore That comes from memory's plentiful store.

With plenty of blarney from those who can Handle a quill like an electric fan And make us smile at a jolly rogue, Who plays chin music with an elegant brogue.

Well, I no longer can this subject pursue, If these lines you ever expect to view "On Every Job," because it's right to share The space to handle all the traffic there.

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.

We have another communication from Hendrick, who is still wandering around. He says this is a sonnet, and also claims that sonnets are hard to write. We refuse to be drawn into any arguments:

Specifications

For years I had this thought in mind,
The kind of a girl I'd like to find
Would be a tall blonde with golden hair,
And her eyes must be a deep sea blue.
This girl for me must be of a kind,
That to all of my faults she must be blind.
I wanted to find one lovely and fair,
Someone whose love would always be
true.
She would not be one of those who flirts,
Nor one of those imps who wear short skirts.
She must not go to midnight dances,
Nor cast on men those luring glances.
The sequel to this sonnet, alas!
I found a blonde in Springfield,
Mass.
* * * * *
Now through the lean years she has
stood the test,
And dearly loves the glorious West!

WALTER H. HENDRICK,
From the Grand Coulee Dam,
on the Columbia.

* * *

Now anybody who wants to know how all this fancy word-juggling and sonneteering and so forth is done, just pay close attention to Brother Glick. He says he beats it out with an ink bottle. We hope he always remembers to keep the cork in place:

Tools of My Trade

I measure accurately with a rule,
To determine extent of metric feet;
And an inkstand is essential, a tool
To detect the sound of that rhythmic beat.

I place additional adjective here,
Insert another verb and noun yonder.
When conventional methods interfere,
I cautiously strive to avoid a blunder.

Modest iambus I put in the lead,
With trochee and dactyl trailin' behind;
Possessin' meager means, I seek to feed
Slight fuel of thought to an ambitious mind.

I assemble sentences, poor though they be,
Into stanzas of esthetic appeal (?).
But the sentence most appealin' to me:
To be sentenced with my ol' tools of steel!

To Editor:
Since my rhymes allotted space have overflown,
Pray, do your stuff—if cuttin' you must.
For I fearn't to let the truth be known:
My pliers' cuttin' jaws are thick with rust!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3, New York City.

LET us be glad that we are born in this age and within the swirl and current of the new freedom. Let us do each our share to leave the dams down, and not build them up in our own bosoms; for it is in people's bosoms that all these dams exist. We must permit the floods of life to run freely. It is not from any one of our reforms, arts, sciences, and churches but out of all of them that salvation flows. What shall we do to assist in this great process? What relation do we bear to the movement? That is the question which requires a lifetime for its answer.

—JOHN JAY CHAPMAN.